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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
15 FEB. 1932

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XX NO. 38— BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GERMAN COTTON-SPINNERS' GRIEVANCE

How Devaluated Pound Helps Britain

INCREASE OF BRITISH YARN IMPORTS INTO GERMANY

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Cologne.—German cotton-spinners are bitterly complaining against the competitive advantage which the British spinners have gained in the German yarn market through devaluation of the pound. In the last three months of 1931, following the devaluation, British cotton yarn imports into Germany averaged 2,926,000 lbs. a month compared to 2,344,000 monthly for the first nine months last year.—Reuter's Special.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

To Meet In June ?

LONDON, February 13.

Rugby.—The following was issued by the Foreign Office to-day:

"As a consequence of the adjournment of the Conference of Lausanne which had been planned for last January, Governments of the United Kingdom and France have been engaged in discussion of conditions in which the Conference might meet. As a result of exchange of views the basis of agreement was reached between the two Governments. Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was requested to communicate with the Governments principally interested.

It is now possible to make the following announcement:—Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and United Kingdom, after having taken note of the Basle Experts recommendations, are agreed to recommend to the other Governments concerned the adjournment of the Lausanne Conference to the month of June. The object of Conference will be to agree on a lasting settlement of the question raised in report of the Basle Experts, and on the measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties, which are responsible for any may profon responsible for any may prolong present world crisis.

This decision has been reached by the above Governments in the hope that it will ease the international situation.

REPARATION QUESTION

Conference Anticipated In June

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Rugby.—Anticipating announcement of the Reparation Conference in June, the "Times" welcomes the fact that France has now agreed to such a meeting, but says that it does not imply anything in the nature of agreed Franco-British policy to be carried out when the Conference meets. In view of the imminent French elections it is probably impossible in any case for M. Laval now to commit himself to any definite programme. "Nevertheless the agreement to attend the Conference of which the avowed object is a definite settlement of this thorny problem makes a significant, and it is hoped, fruitful advance along the path of internacertain acute differences in policy between British and French Governments have not yet been reconciled, there is still time in which to work for closer understanding before the Conference meets.—B.O.W.

SIMON TO SPEND NIGHT IN PARIS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Rugby.—Sir John Simon is leaving Geneva to-day for London and will spend night at Paris. It is possible he may there see M. Laval and other French Ministers —B.O.W.

"WE HAVE GOT TO CLEAN UP OUR OWN DOORSTEP"

Friends Of India In Britain Do A Bit Of Heart Searching

LONDON, Feb. 14.

"We have got to clean up our own doorstep and the first call is from India. By doing that, Britain will give an example that might save the world,"

Thus declared Mr. Lansbury at a meeting of the Friends of India League at the Friends' House, called to protest against the coercive policy of the Government in India, urge withdrawals of Ordinances and release of political prisoners and demand immediate re-opening of negotiations with the Congress. Mr. Russell presided.

Mr. Lansbury accused Japan of blatant disregard of public morality and right, but, he added:

"We cannot throw stones knowing what the British Empire had done throughout the world."—Reuter.

Thirteen Hundred Japanese Killed In A Fierce Battle

MOVE TO EJECT CHINESE FROM CHAPEI AND WOOSUNG FAILS

LONDON, February 14.

Shanghai.—A battle of unprecedented ferocity has been launched with the apparent object of completely ejecting the Chinese from Chapei and Woosung, aided by a heavy smoke-screen laid by naval aeroplanes.

Fifteen hundred Japanese, it is stated, crossed the Woosung creek, but were driven back by intense machine-gun fire. They returned with re-inforcements and flanked out, but were cut off, and according to the Mayor of Shanghai, lost 11,300 killed or captured.

Twelve thousand Japanese troops are disembarking at the Japanese wharves in the Settlement, and a further 10,000 will be embarked to-morrow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—According to the Rengo Agency, which fact is confirmed by other sources, Japanese losses in Woosung area up to the midnight on Saturday are three killed and 13 wounded.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Delegates Asked To Supply Concret Proposals

"SECURITY INSPIRED BY FEAR & SELF-DEFENCE"

When Disarmament Conference was resumed at Geneva, to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson (President) asked the delegations to supply separate concrete suggestions so that these could be handed to the Standing Orders Committee, who could then work out the agenda.

The Canadian delegate Sir George Purley, said while Canada appreciated the strict relations of armaments to national security, experience taught them that armaments and security were not anonymous. The so-called security of one country became the insecurity of its neighbour. That security was inspired by fear and self-defence.

The Latvia Foreign Minister said that Latvia had already considerably reduced her military budget, and diminished her period of military service. There were no factories made war material in Latvia.

Count Albert Apponyi said that Hungary had no armaments to reduce. Such armed forces, he said, were used for maintaining internal order and guarding Frontier.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED AT VILE PARLE

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, February 14.

Satyagraha Day was celebrated here to-day. A procession, led by the "Dictator" started from the Railway station and hardly had it gone a furlong when it was stopped by the police and put under arrest.

The processionists included some men and two women who had been released from Thana jail and served with the usual notice.

They were marched to the Bandra lock-up.

INWARD AIR-MAIL.

KARACHI, Feb. 14

The inward airmail is expected at 3-30 p.m.—A. P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

Flags Removed From Municipal Institutions

SEQUEL TO MEERUT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Feb. 12.

In pursuance of a notice by the District Magistrate of Meerut under Ordinance No. 4 of 1932, the Congress Flags flying over the Municipal Buildings and Institutions have been removed by the orders of Kazi Nazmuddin, Chairman, Municipal Board.

It will be recalled that only recently several Muslim members had sent in a resolution for the removal of Congress Flags and that the resolution was cancelled in a meeting of the Board held on the 31st of January, as it was held to be against certain provisions in the Municipal Manual. It will also be remembered that the present Chairman was President of the Town Congress Committee now in suspension and that he was a Congress nominee for the election of the Chairman.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Ruth Young lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Patrick Kelly, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Abercrombie and Captain Fritz Kruse dined at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

23 PERSONS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY

Girgaum Back Road Converted Into A Blaze Of Bonfires

BOY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED ON CHOWPATTY SANDS

For nearly an hour on Sunday night parties of lathi police headed by police officers patrolled up and down the Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, putting out a number of bonfires lit by crowds of demonstrators right in the middle of the streets. The presence of the police threw the whole locality in a state of excitement which ceased only when the police withdrew from the scene.

BONFIRE AT CHOWPATTY.

The bonfires were a sequel to the arrest of the boy "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward at a Congress meeting convened at Chowpatty on Sunday evening. Half an hour before the police appeared at the meeting place a national flag had been planted in the sands opposite the Wilson College. As the police rushed to capture the flag, it appears the "Dictator" of the Ward collected a few foreign caps and a hat and lit a bonfire. The police seized the flag, arrested the "Dictator" and put out the bonfire.

In view of the Congress meeting at Chowpatty traffic between Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatty Road was diverted for some time and motor cars and vehicles had to turn into Hughes Road.

NATIGNAL FLAG ON POLICE CHOWKI.

When the Congress meeting was broken up and the police withdrew, a number of people marched in a procession shouting slogans in the direction of the Girgaum Back Road. A police party posted at the Prarthana Samaj, however, dispersed the processionists. A boy who hoisted a national flag on the Police Chowki at the junction of the Prarthana Samaj and Sandhurst Road was arrested by the police.

FROM BONFIRE TO BONFIRE

This was the signal for noisy demonstrations and soon the crowds started lighting bonfires all along the road. Grass from passing victorias was used as fuel for the bonfires which kept blazing for some time.

Parties of police were then despatched from the Maharbavdi Police Station which patrolled the streets, chasing away crowds and putting out the bonfires. A number of bonfires from the Prarthana Samaj end of the road to C. P. Tank were put out by the police. The police arrested one man during their rounds in the locality. Two persons, it appears, received slight injuries during the police charges. They were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital and discharged.

The police withdrew after nearly an hour and calm was restored.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR.

At Dadar following a flag salutation ceremony held on the Tilak Maidan 10 persons including the 10th "Dictator" of the Dadar ward were arrested. The ceremony, it appears, was held to observe the "Political Prisoners' Day." The police took possession of the maidan long before the ceremony and arrested the men one by one as soon as they stepped into the maidan.

CONGRESS MEETING AT NAGU SAYAJI WADI.

A Congress worker at Dadar who was released about a fortnight back from the Byculla Jail and ordered to report himself every day to the police, was re-arrested on Sunday evening along with 5 others at a Congress meeting convened at Nagu Sayaji Wadi in the labour area.

TWO MORE PERSONS ARRESTED

Another Congress demonstration held at Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug, also in the labour area, culminated in the arrest of two persons. Both of them entered the maidan which was guarded by the police and courted arrest. They were loudly cheered by the spectators.

At Ferguson Road, a Congress meeting was broken up and two persons were arrested.

This brings the total number of arrests for the day to 23 as follows:—

Arrest at Chowpaty	1
Arrests at Girgaum Back Road	2
Arrests at Tilak Maidan	10
Arrests at Nagu Sayaji Wadi	6
Arrests at Ferguson Road	2

MULJI JETHA MARKET DESERTED.

The Mulji Jetha Cloth Market which remained open again on Sunday was deserted as the merchants kept out and did not open their shops. The Mangaldas Cloth Market was open and was picketed by women volunteers. Shops at Charni Road were also picketed.

SIRDAR SARDUL SINGH ARRESTED

On Way To Frontier

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, the President of All-India Congress Committee who left this morning for Peshawar by the Frontier Mail, was arrested at Shahdara by the Punjab Police, who had accompanied him from Lahore and he was brought back to Lahore in a taxi.—A. P.

"BOYCOTT DAY" IN AHMEDABAD

Number Of Women And Leader Of Procession Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

In observance of "Boycott Day" to-day, a procession consisting of about a dozen women, headed by ex-Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith, and 'Dictator' of the Gujarat Congress, started this evening raising boycott cries. The procession had hardly proceeded a few yards when it was stopped by the police and all the women as well as the leader were arrested. Shortly after a second procession consisting of about 25 women started from another pace. This procession was also stopped and the women arrested.—A. P.

VILLAGERS ASKED TO PAY UP REVENUE

"I Believe In God And Mahatma," Says A Farmer

BARDOLI, Feb. 13.

On the 12th inst. the Mahalkari with a party of police headed by Mr. Ismail Desai, D.S.P., went to village Algath in the Bardoli taluq. The villagers were told that steps will be taken against them, if they did not pay the revenue.

A Raniparaj farmer refused to pay the dues so long as, he said, when Mahatmaji and Sardar were in jail. In reply to a further question the farmer said: "I believe in God and Mahatmaji." He was arrested. After his arrest, the police went to his house and took out some old leaflets, books and a photo of Mahatmaji. Afterwards the leaflets and books were returned, but the police took away the Mahatmaji's photo.

The wife of a villager was asked to pay the revenue, but she refused.

The four persons who were arrested yesterday in the Gaikwad village Umbrak, adjoining the Bardoli Taluka, have been released on a bail of Rs. 200 each.

MIRA B... TO TO...LIAMS

W... as It Intercepted and Withheld ?

The following are some of the "questions for oral answer" which will be asked at a meeting of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday the 16th instant:

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: (a) Is it a fact that a cable addressed to Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., by Miss Mira Ben was intercepted and withheld; the money was refunded after many days; and the cable sent by post was delayed? If so, why?

(b) What was the text of the cable; and what was objectionable in it?

(c) Will Government kindly state how many cables sent from India to England were intercepted, or stopped, since November, 1931?

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Will Government please state whether the retrenchment cuts in salaries of Railway employees are made in strict consonance with the statement made by the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly with particular reference to the 10 per cent. cuts and the inclusion in it of surcharge of 25 per cent. in the income and super-tax? If not, why not?

Will Government please state whether the revised rates of pay for the various grades of Government services recommended by the Retrenchment Committee and accepted by the Government of India will be applied to employees who entered into service before the date of the introduction of these rates when such employees are promoted to the higher grades?

TROOPS FROM INDIA TO CHINA?

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Is it a fact that Government have advised the P. and O. Company to keep boats in readiness for the immediate embarkation of British troops from India to China? What troops, if any, have started, or are going to start for China; and for what purpose. How will their expense be met?

CROWN OR LOVE ?

Choice Before Swedish Prince

GRANDPA GUSTAV FURIOUS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Stockholme.—It is strongly rumoured in court circles that Prince Lennart of Swedeu carries out his intention of marrying Miss Karin Nissuandt, daughter of the well-known Swedish businessman, in the London registry office, without the consent of his grand-father King Gustav, he will be deprived of all hereditary royal rights and privileges and become simply Mister Bernadotte.—Reuter's Special.

"Duleep" Hits 173 Runs

VICEROY'S XI DRAWS WITH ROSHANARA XI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The three days' cricket match between the Viceroy's XI and the Roshanara XI concluded to-day in a draw. In the second innings the former scored 355 for six wickets (Duleepsinghji 173, the Nawab of Pataudi 91) and Roshanara XI made 268 for seven wickets. The first innings scres were: Viceroy's XI 144, Roshanara XI 157.—A. P.

"In Bad Form"

KUMAR O F VIZIANAGRAM NOT TO ACCOMPANY INDIAN TEAM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

In the course of a letter to the Cricket Control Board, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram, Deputy Vice-Chairman of the Indian cricket team which is to visit England this year, regrets that he will not be able to undertake the tour having been unwell for the greater part of this cricket season which has been responsible for his "bad form" throughout.—A. P.

(Details about Indian Cricket team for England on page 12.)

FULL-FLEDGED DEMOCRACY IN KASHMIR

"Muslims' Demand Unjustifiable"

"NAWAB OF BHOPAL TO ACT AS PEACE-MAKER"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, addressing a largely attended meeting of Mussalmans of Delhi, at the Fatehpuri Mosque, said that a close study of European politics had left no doubt in his mind as to the fact that Englishmen had been forced into difficult position which has left for them no other alternative than that of conceding all reasonable demands of Muslims and seek their co-operation and goodwill.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DEMAND.

Regarding Kashmir, the Maulana assured his audience that the Nawab of Bhopal had promised to Act as an intermediary between the Kashmir Durbar and Muslim population there, and had undertaken the responsibility of seeing that all their reasonable demands were conceded.

He was of opinion that Muslims were not justified in demanding a full-fledged democracy in Kashmir, and asked whether they were prepared to give the same rights and privileges to Hindus in Hyderabad if the latter demanded them in a spirit of retaliation.

GOING TO N. W. F. P.

Dealing with the Frontier, the Moulana said that he would be leaving shortly for the Frontier to obtain firsthand knowledge of the situation there after consulting friends belonging to different sections of opinions.—A. P.

DRASTIC OVERHAUL OF KASHMIR ADMINISTRATION

Demand By "Sunday Times"

LONDON, February 11.

An immediate and drastic overhaul of the administration of Kashmer is demanded by the "Sunday Times" in a leader which declares that while the country remains in the present chaotic state, there is the danger of serious reactions wherever a substantial Mohammedan population exists.—Reuter.

Situation In Kashmir

JAMMU, Feb. 14.

The latest official reports go to show that 16 specific cases of forced conversion have been reported at village Kartot in Kotli and cases have been started against those responsible for such conversion.

75 HOUSES BURNT.

Six cases are being heard. Fifteen Hindus and three Muslims died during the Mirpur disturbances and 75 houses were burnt.

Although the rebellion in its active form has been suppressed by the presence of State troops in Kotli and Rajouri, the mob mentality continues to be excitable. The latest instance of a clash with the police occurred at Village Dharmsi where a police party escorting returning refugees was waylaid by a Muslim mob. The police were compelled to open fire in self-defence, resulting in five deaths.—A. P.

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A 4398

POST—SECRETARY for the work of the Chamber of Princes in His Highness' office. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi; will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st March, 1932, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV of ALWAR.
A 4386

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 100 and Agents on Rs. 40, to organise the sale of our "Premier Teas". Candidates must invest Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. Apply with postage for reply. PLEBEIAN BANKING & T. CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—HONEST PERSONS requiring remunerative work in their locality. Besides Accountancy training Free through post. Apply with postage to Hind Equitable 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R 6691

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A 4329

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A 4390

WANTED—Qualified HINDU NURSE. B. P. N. A. for Cutch Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6701.

WANTED—A CHIEF ORGANISER for the Lakshmi Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, for the Central Provinces and Berar on pay or commission basis. A rare opportunity for a really capable man. Apply immediately stating previous experience, educational qualifications, age and references or interview personally by appointment. T. C. CHOPRA, Inspector of Branches, the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Ganesh Peth, Circle No. 2, Nagpur City.
A 4361

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN to represent as CHIEF AGENTS and BRANCH MANAGERS, on a salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 p.m. besides Commission and allowances. Novel and easy schemes specially introduced for the middle class people, experienced and energetic hands preferred. SHARDA INSURANCE CO. LTD., 17, Maclagan Road, LAHORE.
A M

Situations Wanted

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—Graduate Scientist, having wide experience in Soaps Cosmetics and Perfumery. Specialised in toilet and washing soaps at the Government Soap Institute, Calicut. Please state terms to Box No. 1390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6703

Educational

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—The next Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay (and conditionally at Calcutta, Lahore and Madras) on the 6th, 7th and 8th July, 1932. Applications on Form B will be received upto 31st March 1932 only. Syllabus—three annas. Application form—two annas. Apply—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E R4371

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT, for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Best Postal Tuition. Easiest terms. Splendid prospects. Apply for free prospectus No. 172-B. and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

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L R6691

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M R6703

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all those interested in Motor business to refer to the notification regarding motor accessories, tyres and tubes, etc. published in the issue of 13-2-32 of the City Municipal Gazette, Poona City.
(SD.) S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer.
Poona City Munnicipality.
4397

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting tolls on the undermentioned Roads and Ferries:—
(1) Malad-Marwa Road Toll.
(2) Saki-Vehar Road Toll.
(3) Borivli-Gorai Ferry.
(4) Marwa-Manori Ferry.
(5) Versowa - Madh - Dharivli Ferry.

The Tenders will be received by the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay, Suburban District, Andheri, upto 15th March, 1932, 3 P.M. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. Ten per cent. of the tendered amount must accompany the tender. Any information required can be obtained in the President's Office.

Under recent orders tolls have to be levied on every outward trip made during the same day by all freight Motor lorries private or plying for hire.
4393

INDIAN SAILORS' HOME.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

THE COMMITTEE acknowledge receipt of the applications for the above appointment and have to state that it is now filled.
4395

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and removal of certain buildings at Rangoo, between Bhayander and Bassein Road Stations, on the B.B.&C.I. Railway.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of Executive Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Churchgate, on any working day between the hours of 2-30 and 6 p.m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender either in part or in whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B.B.&C.I. Railway.
Bombay, 2-2-1932.
4394

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A Woman on a Lonely Island. Four Men would benefit by her death. Yet she is saved by a complete stranger.

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THE FUNNIEST OF ALL FARCES
THE CHANCE OF A NIGHT-TIME
Featuring:—
RALPH LYNN
WINIFRED SHOTTER.
A Regular Gloom-Chaser.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 3911 of 1932.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., a firm, ... Plaintiffs.
versus.
(1.) FRANK PELL, (2.) W. GANTRY. (3.) G. H. DICK. (4.) H. L. HOGAN. (5.) H. F. HOGAN. Secretaries and members of the Victoria Club for selves and all other members of the Victoria Club, Amir Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O.1 R.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court on 10th February, 1932, against the defendants abovenamed for selves and all other members of the Victoria Club praying:—
(a) For a sum of Rs. 859/- being price of goods, sold and delivered to the defendants from 1st January, 1932, to 31st January, 1932.
(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for TUESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1932.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1932.

D. M. DARUWALA,
Registrar.
Mr. BAMANJI DINSHAH MEHTA,
Advocate for Plaintiffs.
4394

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2149 of 1931.

MANEKLAL NARBHERAM, Plaintiff.
vs
LAKSHMIDAS ARJUN and Another, ... Defendants.

To.
LAKSHMIDAS ARJUN, Esq.,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and Mr. Joshi Pradhan Damji praying that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 29,782-12-0 with interest on the sum of Rs. 23,088-12-0 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from Kartak sud 1st S. Y. 1988 (10th November 1931) till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing and final disposal of the said suit is fixed for the 16th day of March, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon when you are required to be present in person or by Advocate or by attorney and defend the suit AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the beforementioned day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
4396

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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb
Genoa ,,	6785	16 Feb.	27 Feb.
Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@5April

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.
Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar.	2 Apr.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

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RAIN IN PUNJAB & U. P.

Heavy Snowfall In Kashmir?

POONA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday's low pressure area over West Rajputana has weakened and lies this morning over East Central India and adjoining parts of the United Provinces. It has caused nearly general rain in east and north Punjab and local rain in West United Provinces with a few falls in south-west Punjab. Information from Kashmir is not available, but it is presumed that wide-spread rain or snow has fallen there.

A few falls of rain also occurred in Assam. The temperature is below normal in Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province and west and north Punjab. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Silchar a quarter of an inch; Mussooree one; Dehra Dun half; Dalhousie and Murree one and a half, Dharampur, Sialkot and Rawalpindi half and Simla a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and in plains of east Punjab, continue in the Punjab Kumaon Hills and extend in Assam. The temperature will fall from west United Provinces to Gujarat.—A. P.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 6th February 1932, was 182 against 121 in the preceding week.

There were 828 attacks with 171 deaths from plague during the week, against 625 cases and 110 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the increase in all the previously infected districts, except Wardha and Betul.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London Feb. 13.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China £12.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £95-3/4.
P & O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £75-7/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £—
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £39.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £49-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £58.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £80-1/2.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £92-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-1/2.

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 13.

The London Metal Market was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 13.

Demand Bills 3.41.87

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-3/4 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 13.

T T London on Berlin 14.49-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.52
T T London on Brussels 24.72.
T T London on Madrid 43.75.
T T London on Milan 86.43.
T T London on Berne 17.66
T T London on Paris 87.40.
T T London on Prague 116.37
T T London on Prague 116.37.
T T London on New York (closing rate) 265.00.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Rugby.—The number of wireless licences in force at the end of January showed an increase of 143,000 over the previous month. The total now is 4,173,227 including 29,972 free licences for blind persons.—B.O.W.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 13.

March	6.71
May	6.91
July	7.07
October	7.30
December	7.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 13.

March	6.75
May	6.92
Middling Spot	6.70

NEW YORK.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).—
(No Quotation.)

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 13.
10-55 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

February, 1932		5.43
March, 1932	5.34	5.41
April 1932		5.40
May, 1932	5.34	5.40
June,		5.40
July, 1932	5.34	5.41
August, 1932		5.42
September, 1932		5.43
October, 1932	5.39	5.45
November, 1932		5.47
December, 1932		5.51
January, 1933,	5.46	5.52
February, 1933		5.54
Middling Spot		5.72

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.39
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.51
Broach, Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.63
Oomra, Good	5.75
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90
Oomra, Fine	6.05
Bengal, Good	4.81
Bengal, Fully Good	4.91
Bengal, Fine	5.01
Scinde, Fully Good	4.91
Scinde, Fine	5.01
Scinde, Superfine	5.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 13.

March	7.25
May	7.45
July	7.83
October	7.88
November	7.94
December	8.04
January, 1933	8.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.55

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 13.

Silver—Market is idle.
Spot 19-1/2
Forward 19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 13.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £5-19-11

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. cargoes.—Feb|Mar. sellers 26|3.
Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes.—Feb|Mar. sellers 27|3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—Afloat paid 27|4-1|2.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—May|June Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|9.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt. 8|9-1|2 nominal.
C. & F. Karachi, Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|9-1|2 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot closed.

LONDON PRODECE.
London, Feb. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton.—No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton.—Feb|Mar. sellers £13-5.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Continent) Feb|Mar. sellers £12-5.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton.—Feb|Mar sellers £11-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton.—Feb|Mar. sellers £8-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton.—Feb|Mar. sellers 12-5.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 13.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—Mar|Apl Buyers 14-.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—May|Aug. buyers 16|1-1|2.

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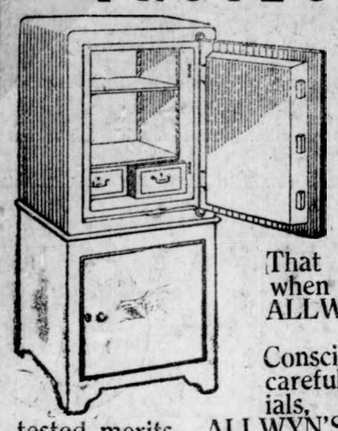

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Trade & Finance

MONEY FAIRLY STEADY WITH CALL RATE S. P. C

Short-Term Bonds In Good Demand

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, February 12.

MONEY.

Money rates remained fairly steady with call funds placed between 4-1/2 and 5 per cent. Government rejected all tenders for treasury bills, but sold about Rs. 216-1/2 lakhs intermediates during the week against maturities of Rs. 395.25 lakhs. The top rate for three months' bills has been raised to 98/8 and this has had a salutary effect on the security market, particularly short-term bonds which are firmer with buyers over. It is interesting to note that the total outstanding of treasury bills has declined to about Rs. 53 crores as compared with over Rs. 84 crores in early September last and reflects a healthy position of Government finances. The trade demand shows a small increase of about Rs. 6 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 to 5-3/4 and six months 4-1/2 per cent.

The latest weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows that the Government of India have borrowed further Rs. 4-1/2 crores for Ways and Means making a total of 9 crores. This large borrowing by Government is probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and to large payments for sterling purchases. The cash balance of the Bank, however, is almost unchanged in the vicinity of Rs. 9 crores and the Bank has further borrowed Rs. 1 crore against Inland bills thus making the total of such borrowings to Rs. 3-1/2 crores.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th February shows a small increase of Rs. 1.56 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 3,91,80,000 as compared with 9.28 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.31, a decrease of 9.22 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 17.49 lakhs Rs. 3.68 lakhs and Rs. 9.02 lakhs respectively. Government deposits show a small rise of Rs. 5.36 lakhs to Rs. 7.17 crores and other deposits by Rs. 26.85 lakhs to Rs. 60.77 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was very steady, particularly the short-term bonds which were in good demand. Business, however, was not large owing to absence of sellers, which is indeed a welcome sign of the revival of confidence in Indian Government securities. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper advanced from Rs. 54 to Rs. 55-2. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 92-4. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans improved to Rs. 92-4 and Rs. 98-4 and 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 80-8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1932 are quoted at par and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 96-4. 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-6. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Loans were steady at Rs. 101-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan showed a further rise to Rs. 62-8, while 1934-37 Loan showed no change at Rs. 83-8. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan changed hands at Rs. 99-6 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 93.

EXCHANGE.

Firm conditions prevailed in the sterling exchange market throughout the week with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1/8d. and only a few buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. This strength is largely a reflection of the conditions obtaining in outside markets, where bills for the export of gold are reported to be numerous. Some merchandise bills, particularly against seeds were also placed during the week. At the last tender for Sterling three were heavy applications and Government allotted but 8 per cent at 1s. 6-1/8d. The fair rate is unchanged at 1s. 6-5/32d. The following are the forward rates:—February 1/6 1/8; March 1/6 3/32; April 1/6 1/4; May 1/6 1/32 and June 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dollars 3.45-3/8 to dollars 3.42-3/8 but closed at dollars 3.43-3/4. French francs appreciated from 87-13/16 to 86.78, but finished at 87-1/8. The Belga showed no change at 24.50, while the Italian lira appreciated to 65.85.

A press communique of the 10th instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week ending 6th February amounted to £2,341,000 and since 1st April to date to £39,955,000.

The total remittances to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £52,102,804, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

A communique of the 10th instant states that on Wednesday tenders for £12,195,000 at 1s. 6-1/8 d. were received and allotted approximately 8 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 17th February on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Following weaker tendency in the London—New York cross rate, prices in the gold markets improved, ready advancing from Rs. 29-2 to Rs. 29-8 with small lots available. Business for forward deliveries continued restricted, being confined to the squaring off of the outstanding contracts. Owing to the disturbed conditions it is very difficult to give even the approximate figure of supplies on hand, which is roughly estimated at about 5 lakhs tolas. The daily offtake is barely 2000 tolas. Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs. 18-10 both for ready and delivery 20th February. In London the price for gold improved to 120s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 29-2 for ready and Rs 29-9-0 and Rs. 29-4 for 23rd February settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 214,707 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Steadier conditions characterised the silver market with narrow day to day fluctuations. Business, however, was small and largely in carry-overs. Weaker London—New York cross rate and disturbed conditions in Shanghai are responsible for the rise, but rates in the local market are still under parity. Ready improved from Rs. 58-8 to Rs. 59-8, forward delivery being quoted at a premium of about 6 annas per 100 tolas. The daily offtake has improved to some 50 bars but stocks on hand are excessive at about 12,700 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 19-3/8d. and 19-1/4d. for ready and 19-1/2d. and 19-3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-8 and Rs. 58-9 for ready and Rs. 59-14 and Rs. 59-4 for 26th February settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 9,935 in coin. There is no shipment of silver from London to India this week.

SHARES.

Forward business was transacted in the share almost every day this week and prices tended to be nigher. Bear covering and improved price of raw cotton account for the steadiness. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 667/8-661/4-662/8; Century Rs. 212/8-203/12; Central India Rs. 277/8-280-278/12; Crescent Rs. 49/6-50-48/12-49/6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 293/12 296/4-291/4; Indore-Malwa Rs. 317/8-316/4-318/12-316/4; Kohinoor Rs. 112/8-111/14-110/10; New Great Rs. 126/4-126/14; Pearls Rs. 167/8-162/8; Simplex Rs. 47/8-45 and Swadeshi Rs. 207/8-208/12-205.

The miscellaneous section moved in sympathy and prices were maintained. Tata Iron Ordys. improved at the beginning to Rs. 25/12, but closed at Rs. 24, with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 285. Tata Hydres maintained the level of Rs. 115 and Tata Powers of Rs. 415. Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 687/8 to Rs. 707/8. Alcocks showed no alteration of Rs. 85. Bombay Burmahs after an initial rise to Rs. 333/12 closed at Rs. 327/8. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 103/7. Bombay Steams gained about Rs. 6 to Rs. 171/4. Cement share sexhibited some strength, ffundies being quoted at Rs. 13/8, and Indian Cements at Rs. 157/8. Katni Ordys. improved slightly to Rs. 142/8 with defds. unchanged at Rs. 503/12. Among railway shares exhibited some strength, unaltered at Rs. 687/8, while Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 587/8 to Rs. 600.

Imperial Bank shares continued at last week's level of Rs. 858/12, while Contributories improved slightly to Rs 215 Bank of India shares steadied to Rs. 768 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 1418.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 12

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the last week but in the beginning of this week, the market improved due to good demand from local as well as from outcountries thus on the whole recording a rise of aobout an anna per cwt in Ready Prices and of about 1/2 anna per cwt. in Near positions. The highest and the lowest rates during the fortnight were Rs. 15/13/3 and Rs. 15/11/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 15/13 and 15/10 for British Refined Ready, Rs. 15/12/6 and Rs. 15/10 for Continental Beet Ready, Rs. 15/12/6 and Rs. 15/10 for Russian Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/14/6 and Rs. 5/13/6 for January, and Rs. 5/13/9 and Rs. 5/13/3 for Feb-March and Rs. 5/14/3 and Rs. 5/13/9 for April/May shipments for Java Sugar.

Foreign Markets:—New York shows a decline of 3 to 4 points in Forward and a loss of 15 points in spot on account of big arrivals in Cuba. London Raws show a decline of 4 to 5d. due to the effect of decline in New York. Java continued quiet although Trust have been selling small quantities everyday, yet prices declined by 1/8 juilder on account of war between China and Japan.

Calcutta and Karachi remained unchanged but Karachi shows some steadiness owing to good demand.

Arrivals:—S.S. "Kasame", S.S. "Pensilve" and S.S. "Tasminia Maru" arrived during the week with 5500 bags of British Refined, 14500 bags of Continental Beet and about 15000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. "Nawab", S.S. "Quiloa" and S.S. "India" are expected to arrive before the end of February with about 18000, 35000 and 50,000 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the fortnight is estimated at about 45000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/12/9 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Tasmania Maru Rs. 6/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. Nawab Rs. 5/14/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment January Rs. 5/14/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment February Rs. 5/13/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5/13/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 5/13/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April/May. Rs. 5/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/12/- per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/11/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/11/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 5th February 1932.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	7,17,09,000
Other Deposits	60,77,94,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	3,50,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	95,38,000
Total	83,02,91,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,27,65,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,61,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	9,00,00,000
Loans	9,50,25000
Cash Credits	25,56,77,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,62,05,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24,04,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,68,64,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	51,34,000
Balances with other Banks	21,76,000
	74,11,11,000
Cash	8,91,80,000
Rupees	83,02,91,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,410,400
Advances and Investments in London	£1,375,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 165,900
Percentage	12.31
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,36,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	1,00,00,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease. Rs.
Bank's Investments	3,47,85,000
	Increase.
Loans	17,49,000
Cash Credits	3,68,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	11,75,000
Cash	1,56,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,50,00,000

Avoid INFECTION

DANGEROUS disease-producing germs are always in the mouth, waiting for the chance to start trouble.

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STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company:—	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	53 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 10 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 3 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	60 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 9 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 0 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 16 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	95 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	73 10 0
London & Dhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 8 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 9 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Dem.	56 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	91 10 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	100 0 0

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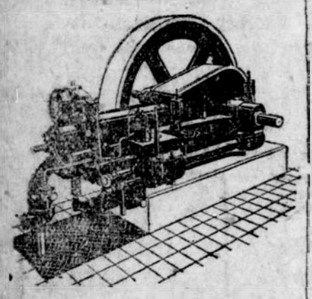
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sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.
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DEBTS AND BANKERS

American Publicist's Appeal To His Countrymen

Oswald Garrism Villard writes in the "Nation".

The House of Representatives having voted by 317 to 100 for the bill to authorize the moratorium to our foreign governmental creditors promised by President Hoover last summer, the Senate is also engaged in passing it. That is right and proper. It settles the question whether Congress will or will not approve the President's action. Unfortunately, the bill contains a proviso flatly rejecting the idea of the cancellation or reduction of Europe's debts to the United States.

"A SHEER FOLLY."

This is sheer folly. For one thing, no one can foresee what the European situation will be three months or a year or two years from now. For another, the gravity of the European situation which led President Hoover to proclaim the moratorium is unchanged. As these words are written, dispatches from Washington announce that President Hoover has just communicated to a number of the House leaders at breakfast "a very black picture of conditions in Central Europe." The truth is that Germany is still on the verge of collapse, and the economic fate of England is as closely allied with that of the Reich as it was during the events of July and August last. As things stand, Germany will not be able to resume reparations payments at the end of the moratorium—it must never be forgotten that she has made payments heretofore solely with money borrowed abroad—and England, for one, will not be able to continue to pay debts to us if the money she received from Berlin and Paris fails to arrive. As long as debts and reparations stand in the way, it will not be possible to rehabilitate the shattered nerves and restore to balance the psychology of Europe. Until this question is settled, the normal processes of trade cannot recur. As long as debts and reparations continue on the books of the nations, they will form a barrier to the recovery of our own country over which no tide of returning prosperity can easily flow. As long, moreover, as the Congress demands that debts must be paid, and continues to maintain high tariffs so that our debtors can pay us only, or chiefly, in gold, there will continue to be a heaping up of that metal in the vaults of the United States Treasury. There it will further upset the equilibrium of trade, and make difficult the return of the world to the gold standard—twenty-three nations are now not operating on that standard. As long as the Congress continues our tariffs at the height at which they are, it will make increasingly difficult the payment of the debts if they can be paid at all.

FOOLISH POLICY.

It is therefore folly, I repeat, for Congress to tie its hands now, or to lay down any rigid rules for the Administration to follow. That it is extraordinarily difficult in these hard times for Congress to contemplate the renunciation of debts which were incurred by the debtors in good faith at a time when the getting of money meant victory or an immediately negotiated peace, is perfectly true, as is the fact that we have already made substantial reductions, so substantial that in the case of Italy the debt payment to the United States is only 0.6 per cent of the annual budgetary expenditures. But this is a topsy-turvy world, and it is a fact that the payment of reparations money has been doing injury to our business life by unsettling trade in the debtor nations and introducing into it an economic factor not created by the normal processes of give and take in international barter. It is not to be denied that Nicholas Murray Butler had considerable truth on his side when he said that the receipt of these moneys is actually helping to drive prosperity out of the homes of American workingmen and women. And of what avail are payments to the United States when those reimbursements are achieved only by our lending money to Germany with which, after passing through another set of hands, the payments are made to us?

But, I hear it said, the Allies are perfectly able to pay if they will stop wasting money on armaments, and in other directions. We have seen a Machiavellian campaign in the "Saturday Evening Post," given tremendous circulation through the notorious Chemical Foundation, to prove that Germany has been deliberately wasting her money on unnecessary municipal and other expenditures for which she borrowed large sums from abroad for the express purpose of so involving the United States and other lenders of money with her domestic economy as to be able to enlist the international bankers in her campaign to get rid of her reparations obligations. I would not deny that there is capacity to pay in Germany and the Allied nations. As to the former, I wrote that from Germany last winter ("The Nation," January 28, 1931). But the question was then and is now whether the United States should compel the payment of these debts at the cost of a steadily decreasing scale of living, at the cost of misery and suffering which in turn make for the general instability and unhappiness of Europe, factors which in themselves work against the restoration of normal trade conditions. It is undeniable that the countries that owe us money could readily pay us if they would only stop some of the insensate waste of money on armaments. I have always favoured our country's insisting upon a substantial reduction in armaments as a prerequisite of the cancellation of the debt of any country, though it would hardly be decent for the United States to demand that without some action on its side, when our own governmental appropriations for army and navy run up to $775,000,000, when influential members of Congress are demanding the building up of our fleet to treaty limits.

IMPENDING WORLD DISASTER.

But these are details, important as they may seem. The vital fact is that "the whole world stands on the brink of the gravest economic disaster in all history." Beside that everything sinks into relative insignificance. The menace of that collapse is so great that the debts seem of relatively slight importance. If Europe crashes, we of the United States shall lose so much money as to make the debts seem a bagatelle. We shall lose it by the collapse of foreign trade, the inability of foreigners to travel in this country, their inability to pay private debts, in a dozen different direct and indirect ways. That is the real choice which is offered to the Congress. When in the face of that it undertakes to bind the hands of the Executive, it should remember that with Europe prostrate the United States cannot possibly recover by itself, Herbert Hoover to the contrary notwithstanding. That superficial gentleman has injured his own case for a liberal international settlement by telling the Congress that we could pretty nearly recover no matter what happend in Europe—a marked contrast to his own assertion that the reason we are suffering from the depression is the unfavourable effect upon us of the European economic misadventures. We do not mean to suggest that the President should have the right to settle these matters by himself; but he should be free to negotiate, to keep in touch with the heads of other countries, and to make recommendations for immediate action in case of emergency. The Congressional vote may be taken as barring him from that.

CONFUSING THE ISSUE.

Instead, however, of a clear realization of the gravity of the European situation, and the unalterable fact that we are involved in it and cannot hope to escape from it unless we are willing to make substantial sacrifices, the whole issue is being confused by this question of capacity to pay of the individual countries, by bringing up the false charges of an international conspiracy to rob us of what is rightfully ours, and by the assertion of Senator Reed that the issue is whether the "private claims of some American citizens should be given priority over the intergovernmental calims which are the claims of all American citizens..." The latter sentiment finds expression in the violent and outrageous utterances of Representative McFadden, who has not only accused President Hoover of selling his country out to German interests, but has laid at the door of certain bankers in the United States, notably so admirable, wise, and patriotic a citizen and banker as Paul M. Warburg, the responsibility for suborning the President and engineering the campaign to get rid of governmental debts so that those bankers who have loaned a lot of money to Germany may be rescued at the expense of all their fellow-citizens.

Fortunately, such violent absurdities defeat themselves. I am more concerned with what seems the disposition on the part of certain of the Progressive Senators, who are and have been righteously alert to the unfavourable influences of international bankers upon our relations to other countries, to swallow the doctrine that the whole situation of the world has been brought to pass by these international bankers and by the Germans, so that the latter and our Allies might escape just responsibility for their debts. It is with them that I should like to reason. I should like to point out to them that in this case the wishes of the international bankers coincide with what is for the very best interest of all the peoples concerned. I should like to remind them that the liberal journals in this country, both daily and weekly, have been pointing out for at least ten years the impossibility of collecting these payments from Europe.

"NO MOUTHPIECES OF BANKERS."

These journals are not the mouthpieces of the international bankers. More than that, it is time to point out to them that the leaders of the Labour Party in England have been for years certain that payments could not go on, that there must be a complete remission of debts and reparations; surely no one will charge the Labor Party with having been a tool of the international bankers—did it not break with MacDonald in the last election because, for one reason, it refused to accept banking dictation? Again, if the Progressive in the House and the Senate could travel abroad they would find that wherever men thought their thoughts, and talked their talk about the rights of the plain people against the modern control of economic and political life by great capitalistic influences, those men would be foremost in asserting that there must be a cancellation of the debts and reparations which, day by day, create bitternesses, hostility, and hatreds, and add to the moral and mental unsettlement of the world.

There lies before me a pamphlet entitled "The Crisis," by Ernest Bevin and G. D. H. Cole, two of the foremost and more radical leaders of the Labor Party. No one could possibly accuse them of being willing to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the international bankers—since the recent election Mr. Cole has come out with a demand that Great Britain immediately socialize its entire banking system. What do they say in their pamphlet? "Complete cancellation of war debts and reparations is the first obvious step toward the recovery of world equilibrium." Elsewhere they speak of "this farce of war debts and reparations." And they declare that "it is plain to any rational person that Germany and other debtor countries are burdened with international obligations which they can never possibly meet." It is no exaggeration to say that these are the views of the democratic forces in all the countries involved.

THE SUPREME QUESTION.

The only question is whether the United States will be big enough and broad enough to make what is on its face an unquestioned sacrifice. It is a widespread belief among men of the highest economic standing that the United States would actually profit in dollars and cents by cancellation. It would not be difficult to demonstrate the soundness of their view statistically. Our national income in 1929 was estimated to be approximately dollars 90,000,000,000. The latest statistics published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show that industry and trade are running at more than 25 per cent below the level of normal years. These statistics indicate on their face a loss of not less than dollars 22,000,000,000 in our annual national income. Compared with this, our receipts from the war debts are only dollars 240,000,000—barely more than 1 per cent of this loss through demoralization in world trade. But even supposing that the sacrifice should be great, the simple truth is that the world cannot be set on its feet again unless every country is ready to make some sacrifice. By setting the example the United States would be in a position to demand that others do likewise. It should also heartily join in the proposal of Ramsay MacDonald for an international economic conference, yet if that economic conference should come to pass, the first question that would come up would be the question of the cancellation of war debts and reparations, as well as the reduction of tariffs, and the question of raising and stabilising the world level of wholesale prices. Indeed, there is no possible way of approach to the world's problem which would not involve cancellation. The handwriting is on the wall. Signs of the collapse of the existing order are on every hand. There is very little time left. If the Congress takes the position that there cannot now or at any future time be a revaluation of these debts, a scaling down and ultimate cancellation of them, then it will bring the impending disaster in Europe and America within sight, and will insure losses all over the world that will make reparations and debts seem the merest trifles.

IS STEALING AN ART?

Scientific Side Of Detective Work

John and Lionel Barrymore appear together for the first time on the screen in "Arsene Lupin", which is now being completed at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio under direction of Jack Conway.

When the attempt was first made to persuade the two Barrymores to link their talents in one screen production it was felt that "Arsene Lupin" would provide a desirable vehicle for the united abilities of the noted brothers. An adaptation of the French detective stories by Maurice Leblanc and Francis de Crosset was immediately prepared when the Barrymores were signed and Karen Morley was awarded the chief feminine role.

John Barrymore's recent pictures include "Moby Dick," "Svengali", and "The Mad Genius", while Lionel played recently in "Guilty Hands," and "A Free Soul" and not long ago completed a new role in the Greta Garbo-Mamon Novarro production, "Mata Hari".

Karen Morley, has been awarded the feminine lead in "Arsene Lupin," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will make with John and Lionel Barrymore in leading roles. Miss Morley, made her screen debut in Greta Garbo's "Inspiration," appeared also in "The Sin Of Madelon Claudet", "Never The Twain Shall Meet", and "The Cuban Love Song."

ULTRA-SCIENTIFIC SIDE.

The ultra-scientific side of detective work, seldom made known to the layman, figures prominently in "Arsene Lupin", where an "inside" expose of Paris detective activities is said to have been attempted. Dating from the time of the great Bertillon, who founded the internationality used system of fingerprint identification, the Paris police have always gone in strongly for the scientific in detective work, a movement recently fostered in America by August Heinrichs.

In the picture, the delicate testing machine by which a man's weight can be told from the depth of his footprint, the methods of analyzing contents of pockets, stains on clothing, and details, will be fully demonstrated in the new film laboratory sequences, it is said. Lionel Barrymore appears as the principal detective and John Miljan as prefect of police in these sequences. This phase of detective work has never before been presented in such detail on the screen.

Jack Conway is directing the new production, based on the famous stories of Maurice Leblanc. The Barrymore, Miljan, Tully Marshall, Nicholas Soussanin, Henry Armetta, George Davis, and others of note are in the cast.

"The Black Camel" shown at [illegible]

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 7 p.m. Light Instrumental Music by Miss Lakdawalla, and P. M. Mungre (Mandoline Solo), 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chat.

BAND AT MAZAGON.—The Band of the 4th Battalion (P. W. O.) 8th Punjab Regiment, will play music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, Mazagon, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—The 37th annual general meeting of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Cercle.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the H. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Mr. S. N. Kanka will read a Paper on "Thoughts on the Zoroastrian Godhead, and a new interpretation of Spenta Mainyu."

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.—During the month of January 1932 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary wahs 1224. Among them the number of new admission was 256. The average daily attendance was 40.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—The Inaugural Address of this Union will be delivered by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim the President of the Union for the year 1932, to-day (Monday) of 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Union at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of this Association, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Director, Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, will deliver a public lecture on "Application of research to the Cotton Industry," to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Sir Ness Wadia will preside.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY OF INDIA.—The Executive Committee of the D. C. M. Society of India is meeting to-day (Monday), and will do so from day to day, at 6-15 p.m. at the house of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, at Thakurdwar, to consider the points raised in the Questionnaire issued by the Reforms Officer of the Bombay Franchise Committee. Members may send in their views in writing to Mr. L. B. Nayak (34 Thakurdwar), General Secretary, D.C.M. Society of India.

PARIS DOCTORS' LECTURES.—Dr. A. Noel and Dr. Lemasson-Delalande of Paris will lecture at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on "The Social Aspects of Aesthetic Surgery" and on "How to delay the onset of old age by Medical Means" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.). The lectures will be accompanied by projection and cinema film demonstration. Members of the medical profession are invited to attend.

WEDDING AT CHILDREN'S HOME.—At the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Home, Matunga, when Miss Shantibai Govindrao, one of the inmates, was wedded to Mr. Narabhai Ookabhai Master, a School-master of Rander, Dist. Surat). The ceremony was performed according to Hindu rites by Mr. Oghale of the Arya Samaj and the bride was given away by Dr. (Mrs.) Cecelia D'Monte, Hon. Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children.

The function was concluded by the usual feast to the children of the Home provided by the bridegroom, who became a member of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western hIndia.

KILLED ON THE RAILS

Identity Of Victim Unknown

An unknown Hindu, aged about 25 years, was run over and killed by an electric train on Friday, while crossing the rails near the Bombay Central (Local Station).

His whereabouts have not been traced. The inquest at the Coroner's Court will be held to-day (Monday) at 10-30 a.m.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SAWYER

A heavy blow on the chest caused the death of one Maruti Kedari on Saturday. His companion was holding the other end of the saw, and they were sawing a log of wood by resting it in a triangular wooden bracket under a tin-shed near the B.P.T. Workshop at Haji Bunder. As soon as they reached the end of the log, it slipped out of the bracket and struck the deceased on the chest.

While he was being removed to the J.J. Hospital in a victoria, he died on the way.

"SPORTS AS A GREAT FACTOR IN SOCIAL REFORM"

Prizes Distributed To Winners Of All Bombay Carrom Tournament

A pleasant little function came off on Sunday morning in the grounds of the National Athletic League Gamdevi when trophies and cups were given the winners and runners—up of the Carrom Tournament in Bombay. Mr. V. S. Dongre, Barrister-at-Law presided on the occasion. The tournament was held under the auspices of the Young Sportsmen's Association and there were contestants from all Bombay Colleges, and players from outside the city, from Poona and other districts.

A GOOD START.

Mr. Dongre in congratulating the winners and the runners—up of the tournament said that sports were a great factor in social reform. In India many great men had given their life's time for the social uplift and reform but he was sorry to find that sports which played such a dominant part in bringing about different persons together was so far neglected.

They had exclusive men's gymkhanas and clubs and there were no opportunities for the healthy intermingling of young men and young women. Somehow these close compartments have been responsible for the erroneous idea amongst young women that all young men were devils and the wrong notion that all young girls were shy and coy. The sports field and the club are perhaps the best platforms where the young women and men can form acquaintances for it is a well known fact that healthy bodies carry healthy minds. He congratulated the Young Sportsmen's Association for their bold step in having given opportunities young men and young girls with sporting instincts to come together and wished to see the reform taken up by other sporting bodies and associations.

TRIBUTE TO ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Shirodkar in a brief speech paid a tribute to Young Sportsmen's Association for fostering healthy sporting habits amongst its member and congratulated the young prize winners. To the disappointed competitors he wished the best of luck, and good opportunities in future.

Mrs. Shirodkar then distributed the prizes.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The prize winners are:—

Singles Champion:—M. V. Dhumatkar.

Single Runner-up: V. W. Mantri.

Doubles Champions: M. V. Dhumatkar, B. N. Dewoolkar.

Doubles Runners-up: Palekar and Kamat.

Mixed Doubles Champions: Miss Katkar and R. A. Laud.

Mixed Doubles Champions: Runners up Miss Moses and Shafi Rahman.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Nandu Khote in the course of his speech gave a brief history of the Young Sportmen's Association and the Carrom Tournament. The Association started as a cricket club in 1924 but the Association's activities were not restricted to cricket alone for they had Volley Ball, Pin-Pong, Carrom and other games. The first Carrom Tournament was held in 1928, the second in 1929 but in 1930 owing to the political situation in the country they couldn't hold the third tournament which had to be held in 1931 in December. "The champion of these tournaments can safely be called the Carrom Champion of Bombay as competitors were invited from all colleges, schools, gymkhanas and every carrom association not only in Bombay but from Poona and other places. We had amongst us the champions of every college, and the Hindu Gymkhana. Mr. Madhav Dhumatkar proved to be the champion amongst the champions. He has been unbeaten all these three successive years. Again in the Doubles Dhumatkar and Dewoolkar have retained their championship for three successive years.

Mr. Khote thanked all the entrants and other friends who had helped to make the tournaments a success. He thanked "the lady enthusiast" who had presented a silver cup for the winner of the Ladies Singles, but wanted to remain anonymous. As there were not sufficient lady entrants the cup was given away to the lady winner of the Mixed Doubles.

After light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

WORLD FAMOUS PAINTINGS AND RICH IVORIES FOUND

STOLEN ART TREASURES WORTH £27,000 RECOVERED FROM JUNK SHOP

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

World famous paintings, magnificent-carved ivories and other art treasures, worth, when stolen, £27,000, have been recovered by the police in a badly damaged condition, in a junk shop in East London.

These treasures, some of which have been ruined, include two Gainsborough's, one Reynold's and one Vandyck. They were accidentally discovered by an art collector, who, while rummaging various junk and curio shops, came across a picture that was obviously the work of the famous master. The canvas, which was yellow age, had been hacked from the frame. He immediately informed the police.

Investigations are proceeding. It is expected that the treasures include part of the robbery carried out from a West End house of the Earl and Countess of Minto and part of the theft from the house of another West End art collector.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS

Mr. Kale's Peace Move In Bombay Council

HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE FIRST SESSIONS

The following are some of the resolutions which will come before the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, the 17th inst:—

Motion under standing order XII. 6 to present an address to his Excellency the Governor to be moved by Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale:—

"We, the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that in view of the present political situation, your Excellency will be pleased to convene a Conference of leaders of various parties in the Province in order to find the means of establishing a peaceful and calm atmosphere and secure the co-operation of all parties in facilitating the work of the several Committees set up to help the framing of the New Constitution."

ADEN ADMINISTRATION.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale will move that "this Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the civil administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Government of India."

STOP GOLD EXPORTATION.

Mr. A.N. Surve will move that this Council recommends to the Government that they should take steps to stop the exportation of gold through the ports of the Presidency.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. G. M. Kalbhor will move that this Council recommends to Government that they should provide sufficient funds for making grants to the District Local Bodies in the Presidency to enable them to undertake immediately the scheme embodied in the Compulsory Primary Education Act for compulsory primary education in their respective Districts.

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole will move:—

"This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay to convey to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, for such action as they may deem fit, the considered opinion final completion of All-India Fed of this Council that pending the deration, full responsible Government should be immediately introduced into the Provinces with necessary changes in the Central Government of British India."

REDUCE LAND ASSESSMENT.

Rao Sahib V.S. Patil will move: "This Council recommends to Government that the increased land assessment wherever existing be dropped or, in the alternative, the present land assessment be reduced by half, so long as the present state of world depression continues and till normal conditions reappear."

Rao Bahadur B.R. Naik will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to grant to the agriculturists at least 20 per cent. remissions of land revenue payable in the year 1931-32."

REDUCE RENT CHARGES.

Mr. B.P. Wadke will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to introduce at the next session of the Council a Bill to reduce by 25 per cent. the rents charged at present for residential buildings in Bombay and Karach."

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. N.E. Navle will move:—

The Council recommends to Government to grant to the agriculturists, where necessary, remissions of land revenue, tagai loans and similar other reliefs on a liberal scale."

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Bills further to amend Bombay City Municipalities Act, the Bombay, Prevention of Gambling Act, the Bombay University Act, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act will also be moved.

Bombay Workers Give A Hearty Send-off To Kandhalkar

LABOUR LEADER LEAVES FOR ALIBAG TO STAND TRIAL

The members of the Girni Kamgar Union and a number of other unions in Bombay had gathered strong in the office of the G. K. U. on Sunday morning to bid farewell to Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar who is leaving Bombay for Alibag on Monday morning Mr. Kandhalkar's case begins on Monday before the Sessions Court at Alibag.

Mr. Abdul Majid, the Vice-President of the G. K. U. recalled the services of Mr. Kandhalkar to the Bombay working-class in general and the textile labourers in particular. He said that the reorganisation of the G. K. U. after the strike of 1928 was entirely due to the patient and selfless work of Mr. Kandhalkar. In the end he assured Mr. Kandhalkar that the work which he had begun would be continued with greater vigour even in his absence.

HIS SERVICES.

Dr. Gavande said that Mr. Kandhalkar stepped in when the Meerut accused were arrested in March 1929. Since then he has devoted his heart and soul to the working-class movement. He referred also to the disruptive activities of a clique and showed how it was after an amount of strenuous work that Mr. Kandhalkar and his colleagues were able to rescue the G. K. U. from total extinction and rebuild it as a powerful union with 10,000 members.

Mr. V. H. Joshi pointed out that Mr. Kandhalkar was taken away from the activities of the Union at a very critical moment. The Union was being built up and it was badly in need of selfless workers like Mr. Kandhalkar.

THE REMARKABLE QUALITIES.

Mr. Charles Mascarenas said that there were two remarkable qualities in Mr. Kandhalkar which had won for him the love and confidence of the workers. They were his sincerity for the cause of the workers and his courage.

Mr. Mhapankar, the General Secretary of the Union then assured Mr. Kandhalkar that he and his colleagues will carry on the work of the Union. By the time Mr. Kandhalkar would come out of jail he will have the same membership as it had in 1928 and will once more be leading the struggle of the Bombay textile workers.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange congratulated Mr. Kandhalkar because she regarded the prosecution against him as an evidence of the splendid work which had done in the past.

The presidents and secretaries of Ferguson Road, DeLisle Road and Nagu Sayaji Wadi Centres also spoke and assured Mr. Kandhalkar that the work of the Union will not be slackened in his absence.

Mr. Kandhalkar was then profusely garlanded by the workers. Representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Bank Peon's Union were also present and garlanded him.

Labour Research Bureau Gives Send-Off To Kandhalkar

A meeting of the Labour Research Bureau was held on Sunday to give a send-off to Mr. G. L. Khandhalkar. The meeting was largely attended by Bombay Trade Unionist. They spoke about the services of Mr. Khandhalkar to the Bombay textile and Railway workers, and expressed that Kandhalkar internment in jail would be a serious loss to them. They assured him that the work which was being carried with his co-operation in the Trade Union movement will be continued with the same vigour and determination as before.

Mr. Kandhalkar then expressed his gratitude to his colleagues in the Trade Union Movement. He wished that the Labour Research Bureau may be built up as a strong organisation which will be of great help to the workers in their struggle for their economic demands. He also said that he did not feel anxiety about the work when he was going to jail because he was leaving behind a strong band of selfless workers who had helped to rebuild the Trade Union movement.

MILLOWNERS MUST WAKE UP!

Lack Of Enterprise In Disposing Of Stocks May Kill Swadeshi Movement

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Millowners have been complaining that it has become very difficult for them to dispose of their stocks and that the recent picketing has hit Indian mills as much as it has hit the foreign cloth dealers and that, though their business may look up after the movement has subsided, their immediate troubles are that demand is unable to cope with the output.

This seems to imply a woeful lack of enterprise on the part of the millowners. They do not understand their own business nor do they seem to have much initiative in getting over the ephemeral difficulties of our essentially favourable situation. Here is a hundred per cent Swadeshi movement but they do not organise themselves to take advantage of it but spend their time asking for others to help them.

WANTED A SWADESHI CLOTH BAZAR.

What we want then is a separate market organised for Swadeshi goods. Cannot the millowners take up the idea in an efficient way and arrange to get their agents to concentrate in that market? Will they not learn a lesson from the work done by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in getting the Morarji Goculdas market reorganised for selling Swadeshi goods? What a lady accomplised in this way is surely not beyond the capacity of the Millowners.

MILLOWNERS MUST WAKEUP.

It is unfortunate that the Bombay millowners are not alive to their own interests or those of their own shareholders. How is it, one wonders, that there is no lack of business in the Jakeria Masjid where both retail and wholesale cloth business is done? How is it that when people are eager to buy Swadeshi goods, the millowners are unable to supply them? Is it the fact that, between the mills and the wholesale buyer there are a number of intermediaries who tie up the trade and act like so many barriers to its development?

Will the Bombay millowners make use of the occasion to benefit themselves and the nation by this genuine Swadeshi work which even the Ordinances do not prohibit?

"PARAPHRASING OFFICIAL VIEWS"

Premchand Roychand's Annual Market Review

The Annual Market Review of this important firm of brokers has steadily been assuming greater volume and will be a valuable reference book to students of Indian and world conditions so far as they affect us. Owing to the great financial catastrophes of the past year considerable attention has been devoted to this feature of the trade depression. Apart from the part that Reparations and War Debts have played, valuable information is furnished of the happenings in important countries during the year.

It is when we come to India itself that one may find it difficult to agree with the view expressed therein. For example, even technically it is not right to say that, "it can truly be said that India's hoarded gold is now performing its true function thereby providing an object lesson to the present hoarders of the metal in Europe and America". One is inclined to ask "what about Britain, Scandinavia and other countries? Where is the object lesson when no one else will follow the teaching? Are we not presuming to teach where we should rather learn from others?

Nor can one agree that the "finances of the Government of India are intrinsically strong" nor that "the economic outlook in this country gives cause for optimism". It seems rather to be a repetition of the Viceroy's speech. Compare the passage beginning "Our crops are plentiful, but not oppressively so" on page 46 and the following from the Viceroy "Indian products still find a free market abroad and we are not like other countries burdened with huge stocks of unsaleable goods".

The graphs and tables of gold, silver, bank rate and other financial data are well worth study, as being a record, true and correct, of the year's events in India.

GOLD SHIPMENTS

Saving A Day's Interest

Bombay, February 13.

This week's shipment of gold from Bombay to England went by two boats. The first was the S. S. "Britannia of the Anchor Line, Agents, Grahams Trading Company of Rs. 55,03,652 and the second was the S. S. Chitral of the P. and O. Line, agents Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. of Rs. 87,72,042, making up Rs. 1,42,75,694 for the week up to evening of Friday. It is believed that a few lakhs more might have been placed on board the latter boat this morning.

The following statement gives particulars of export of gold since India went off the Gold Standard up-to-date:—

Steamer.	Date	Amount of Gold.
S. S. "Cathay"	Sept. 26	25,01,503
S. S. "Rawalpindi"	Oct. 3	2,46,44,165
S. S. "Comorin"	Oct. 10	1,31,77,087
S. S. "Viceroy of India"	Oct. 17	1,85,18,379
S. S. "Ranchi"	Oct. 24	1,24,07,723
S. S. "Chitral"	Oct. 31	2,26,94,907
S. S. "Narkunda"	No. 7	2,58,56,293
S. S. "Ranpura"	No. 14	93,88,320
S. S. "Naldera"	No. 21	2,40,48,948
S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind"	Nov. 28	2,05,02,683
S. S. "Mooltan"	Dec. 5	2,31,50,753
S. S. "Viceroy of India"	Dec. 12	4,09,06,196
S. S. "Strathnaver"	Dec. 19	4,52,32,990
S. S. "Ranchi"	Dec. 26	3,99,05,174
S. S. "Maloja"	Jan. 2	2,45,61,488
S. S. "Mantua"	Jan. 9	1,71,80,780
S. S. "Rawalpindi"	Jan. 16	3,65,93,144
S. S. "Ranpura"	Jan. 23	1,29,08,491
S. S. "Comorin"	Jan. 30	2,51,96,950
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind"	Feb. 6	1,56,33,754
S. S. "Britannia"	Feb. 11	55,03,652
S. S. "Chitral"	Feb. 13	87,72,042
TOTAL		45,99,05,385

One interesting feature of the shipment of this week is the attempt made to save a day's interest on the gold shipment. The S. S. "Britannia" sailed on the 11th, and some of the gold was consigned to Paris via Marseilles. This should have enabled the people to get the gold into Paris a day earlier than if it went by the P. and O. liner. Some was consigned to Liverpool and the S. S. "Britannia" is a fairly fast steamer and it is possible that the two days start in Bombay might enable her to get the gold to London back from Liverpool about the same day as the S. S. "Chitral" of the P. and O. But the explanation for gold going by the S. S. "Britannia" was probably the more important factor of the freight. Supposing that this was a fraction less, this would enable the shippers to send it on the boat even though there might be a smaller loss on account of interest due to later arrival of the gold in London.

The Anchor Line, however, have not probably got the necessary accommodation for storing gold on all its steamers. This week's feature is not, therefore, likely to be repeated for some time.

PATHE CINEMA:
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.

GLORIA SWANSON
A cocktail of gay adventure — Sparkling with madcap merriment and lively romance.
WHAT A WIDOW!
ALLAN DWAN PRODUCTION
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT CINEMA.

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Fox Movietone of
EARL DERR BIGGERS
THE BLACK CAMEL
A CHARLIE CHAN Thriller
With
WARNER OLAND
SALLY EILERS
BELA LUGOSI
Also The Latest News By Air Mail.

Saturday & Sunday Every House sold out!
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!
9,000 MILES INTO A TROPICAL HELL!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1932.

DO THEY KNOW THEIR OWN CHILD?

It is a significant commentary on the Ordinances that the more they are "explained" by the Government the more suspicious and objectionable they appear. The replies which the Bombay Government vouchsafed to the various objectionable features which the Council of the Western Indian Liberal Association ventured to expose in the Ordinances—the Bombay Liberals have never asked for their complete withdrawal—could not have satisfied even this Council of Liberals. If the Liberals are dissatisfied with Government's replies, as we understand they are, it is their duty to summon up courage and express their opinion now, while the Ordinances are gravely disturbing the business and social life of the country.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The first point raised by the Bombay Liberal Council was that the cotton markets were closed, owing to the merchants generally believing that the Ordinance might compel them to deal with anyone who offered business, whether they wished to deal with him or not. Replying to this and a kindred point about the legality of preaching Swadeshi, Government declare that,

"What the Ordinances do aim at, however, is to prevent any attempt to restrict this freedom. Anything, therefore, in the nature of a discriminatory boycott of British goods and concerns only, would be an offence since this is one of the retaliatory measures published as point No. 10 of the plan of campaign published by the Congress Working Committee."

It would appear from this that the only restriction on one's freedom of trade is that one should not preach or practise discriminating boycott of British goods and that it is safe to preach and practise a general or non-discriminatory boycott of foreign goods, as if such boycott were only a negative aspect of Swadeshi. Yet an A.P. message from Surat states that the police authorities have asked the local cloth dealers, who had sealed their foreign cloth stocks, to remove the seals within three days because by sealing their goods the dealers are assisting the unlawful activities of the Foreign Goods Boycott Committee of the Surat District Congress Committee, which has been declared unlawful.

NOT AN UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY.

What was the offence of these cloth dealers? They only sealed their foreign stocks but did not discriminate against British cloth. They should, therefore, have been protected by the principle enunciated by the Government in their reply of the Liberal Council. The Government seem to have lost sight of the obvious principle that it is only the unlawful activities of an unlawful association that can be penalised. Otherwise the door is open to indiscriminate penalisation of legitimate activities and nobody is safe. The mere fact that the seals on the dealers' shops were Congress seals does not make the sealing of them unlawful, unless the sealing itself is held to be unlawful and that it cannot be. The Government should realise that this is the sort of activity on the part of the magistracy and police which helps to create serious apprehension in the public mind and cause the Ordinances to be regarded as a danger and not a protection, as Sir Samuel Hoare has been deluded into supposing people regard them.

HARDLY INGENUOUS.

Another point in regard to which the Government's reply is hardly ingenuous is that of the delegation of powers. The Liberal Council complain that Government can delegate their powers under the Ordinance to District Magistrates, who in their turn can delegate to the "most subordinate officers." Substantially this is true, but Government assert that it is not. The power under Chapter 2 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance are far too drastic and comprehensive to be delegated to subordinates of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police as provided by Section 57, Sub-Sections (1) and (2) in any case.

"ANY OFFICER."

Sub-section (3) of Section 57, however, runs:—

> **"The District Magistrate may by order in writing authorise any officer to exercise any of the powers of the District Magistrate under Chapter II in a specified area or in connection with a specified area.**

Chapter II covers all the Emergency Powers. Thus "any officer" can be empowered to arrest "any person" if he is "satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has acted, is acting or about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public peace." Similarly "any officer" can be empowered to order "any person" not to remain in a specified area, to remove himself and not to return to a specified area, or to conduct himself in such manner as may be specified in the order. He can be empowered to prohibit access to certain places, prohibit or regulate traffic, control supplies, take possession of moveables, regulate means of transport, take possession of and prohibit trade in arms and ammunition, tools, machinery, implements or material of any kind, regulate the use of railways and vessels, etc. It does not appear therefore that the Liberal Council was far out in its assertion that powers can be delegated to the most subordinate officers. The question is whether the individual who drafted the reply on behalf of the Government had properly read the Ordinance himself. Otherwise we do not know how he could declare that the contention that District Magistrates can delegate powers delegated to them to the most subordinate officers is "incorrect."

BEYOND REASONABLE LIMITS.

Already powers have been delegated to officers subordinate to District Magistrates and, it is alleged, have been frequently abused. At any time the delegation and the exercise of these powers may sink to lower depths. In the name of law and order the reign of law has been replaced by a reign of repression of a most arbitrary type, in which subordinate officers can exercise powers which ought never in any circumstances to go out of the control of higher authority. We hold very strongly. It need hardly be said, that they should never be freed either from the judicial test, but even assuming that there is any justification in the existing situation for the relaxation of judicial scrutiny, the provisions of the Ordinance go far beyond reasonable requirements and reasonable limits of safety. Incidentally it may be mentioned that, even where trials are provided for, the amazing provision that the executive, and not the trial court, is to decide what is an offence under the Ordinance, deprives these trials of any value or judicial character in the most important element of a trial. Public men and associations who reserve condemnation or criticism of such a deference of these drastic and preposterous provisions are doing a grave disservice both to the Government and the public.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Public protests regarding the heavy sentences inflicted under the Ordinances in the City of Bombay seem to have had some slight effect, judging by those passed during the past few days. The rule of always inflicting the maximum sentence of imprisonment plus a fine and further imprisonment in default of payment of fine seems to have been relaxed. Nevertheless, the punishments meted out by Magistrates still seem to us in many cases absurdly out of proportion to the offences committed and quite inappropriate to the kind of mild political crime with which the Magistrates have to deal, such as peaceful picketing and failing to report to the police.

The object which the Government have in view is not to be served by vindictive punishments, it is more likely thus to be defeated. But we are not so concerned with that as with the danger of magistrates getting into a settled habit of inflicting vindictive punishments for minor political offences. The sentence of eight months' rigorous imprisonment passed on a girl "still in her teens", plus a fine of Rs. 50 and a further two months in default, which was inflicted in a Bombay court a few days ago is an example of the kind of excessive severity which has caused constant shocks to the public mind during the past few weeks. It is notable that this severity has been chiefly confined to the City of Bombay. While no condemnation can be too great, in our view, for the numerous sentences of whipping inflicted on boys in the Districts, the sentences of imprisonment on their elders in the mofussil Courts have been milder than those passed by magistrates in the Capital city, while in other provinces the maximum sentence has been the exception rather than the rule.

The idea that an orgy of severity and a persistent adherence to the maximum sentence in cases under the Ordinance which, perhaps, seized the official mind in the initial stages of the operation of repressive measures should have been dispelled by now. It has, on the other hand, only served to exacerbate public feeling and to propagate sentiments of sympathy for the victims in quarters where they would otherwise not have existed, which, we presume, is not what the Government desire. It is worth while, also, for the Government to remember that, like lathi charges, vindictive punishments by the courts are what attracts most attention in the foreign press.

HANDS OFF SWADESHI!

The "Statesman", which a few days ago grossly misrepresented the Swadeshi policy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in its purchases and contracts, has only been encouraged to return to the attack by the friendly, though unnecessary, explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani. Everybody knows that Swadeshi policy has been followed by the Corporation for the last eight years or so without any serious protest either from Government or their friends and nominees in the Corporation. This fact was duly pointed out by Mr. Kirpalani but the "Statesman" ridicules it and indulges in a malignant, irrelevant attack on the Commissioner. It also incites Government to take drastic action against the Corporation. Even Bori Bunder feels constrained to observe that the Corporation will hardly deign to explain its policy "merely to oblige a newspaper in Calcutta which is totally prejudiced against Bombay and lacks sense of proportion."

It is in the last degree unlikely that Government will bring pressure to bear on the Corporation to rescind this resolution. If they were to do so it would cease to be a local question and all Local Bodies would regard the attempt as a challenge to their freedom to practise Swadeshi in all possible ways. Any such action against the majesty of the premier municipal body of India would rouse the country.

Ratepayers all over the country will need to be very vigilant in the matter and to persuade their Local Bodies to follow a Swadeshi policy scrupulously and in particular to patronise Khaddar. It is an absurd argument that for local bodies to encourage Swadeshi systematically is mixing politics with civics and therefore objectionable. Politics or no politics, Swadeshi should be the creed of every Indian and every Indian institution, political or non-political. The "Statesman" should ponder over what is going on in England at the present time—if it is capable of seeing so far—and then, perhaps, it may realise the absurdity of the assertion that a strict Swadeshi policy on the part of a municipality is mixing politics with civics.

ADULT FRANCHISE THE PANACEA

Some Objections Against Lowering The Franchise Disposed Of

(By M. ASAF ALI.)

Constitutions are based on certain political axioms, and a democratic constitution proceeds from the foundation of "Power to the people", or "Sovereignty of the people". Democratic governments exercise and enjoy only those powers which are delegated to them by the people, or the subjects of the State through their accredited representatives, who make laws for the State. All other authority is only quasi-constitutional in the general acceptation of the word, or autocratic, (monarchical or otherwise) oligarchical, or bureaucratic, and in the strict sense of the word "constitutional" it is all "usurpation."

Arguments against the lowering of franchise are many and very plausible, and those who have had any personal experience of elections, find material enough for cogent reasoning both for and against the lowering of franchise. Some of the similar grounds of objecton include (1) Inadequacy of electoral machinery required for managing an unwieldy number of electors", (2) illiteracy of the greater majority of the proposed electors, (3) social impediments in the way of a vast majority of proposed women electors, (4) a lack of political-mindedness, and, therefore, the uncertainty of wise choice by those for whom franchise is claimed, (5) the danger of increasing corrupt practices and exposing poor and illiterate electors to the temptation of selling their votes, and finally (6) the unwisdom of running the risk of lowering the efficiency of legislatures by the influx of corrupt, inexperienced, or incapable representatives. All these are very plausible, but specious grounds on which vested interests take their stand.

(1) Inadequacy of Electoral Machinery:

The inadequacy of electoral machinery to cope with a large number of electors is the weakest objection imaginable. Apart from a willing government's ability to evolve an efficient system to deal with any number of electors, there is no practical difficulty in arranging a good enough system of registering votes. Let us take it for granted that the entire adult population of British India is enfranchised, and thus nearly 125 million men and women are brought on the Electoral Roll, we may deal with the Punjab for instance, where nearly 12 million adults will comprise the Electoral Roll.

One seat for every '50,000' electors will give us 240 constituencies. This number can be quite easily managed in urban areas, and it will not be difficult to manage them in rural areas either. For 50,000 electors in no case are more than 25 polling booths required. Each polling booth requires 2 Officers, some 10 clerks, and a few constables, who can all be available, teachers in schools, and other educated men being requisitioned, and further by the merely mechanical device of ordering the polling at various groups of centres on different days.

It may be necessary in some cases not to be too strict about the separation of rural and Urban constituencies. However, details are not difficult to work out. Electors never go to poll in their entirety, the highest point reached in India was 84 per cent, though it may safely be regarded as an achievement largely adulterated with undetected impersonation. The point is whether an adequate machinery can be set up for registration of votes, and our reply is in the affirmative.

(2) Illiteracy of Majority:—

It is true that illiteracy of electors increases the work of the election officers; but it is not a valid ground for denying suffrage to the deserving. Various devices such as the employment of symbols representing candidates can and does answer the purpose, and on this score there should be no hesitation.

(3) Social Impediments in the Way of Women:—

Adult suffrage presumes the enfranchisement of women adults. Barring a small proportion of women of urban areas, who observe 'purdah', (and their percentage cannot exceed 2 to 3 per cent of the entire population), the women of rural areas have no such social impediments. Nor is there any reason for arranging their polling on days when men adults are not voting, to obviate any possible objection.

(4) The Uncertainty of Wise Choice:—

Again it is true that the larger the number of electors, the greater is the chance of the popular candidate's success. It would be an undeserved reflection on both the popular candidate and the constituents whom he has nursed by public service to imagine that a less popular man would be a

(Continued on next page.)

Notes of the Day

A Matter Of Principle.

The objectionable practice, sometimes followed in the Legislative Assembly, of sending answers to questions individually to those members who ask them will, it is to be hoped, be immediately abolished in view of the President's ruling on the question. When Sir Alan Parsons, Financial Commissioner of Railways, attempted to dispose of some questions which he regarded as being of "an ephemeral nature" by promising to send the answers to the member concerned, the President rightly took exception to the procedure. He pointed out that the practice of asking questions had been laid down for the specific purpose of giving the whole House an opportunity of dealing with the answers and ruled that questions put in the Assembly must be answered in the Assembly. It is only when the answers are given in the House that members can exercise their right of asking supplementary questions. Some of the questions may be of an ephemeral character but that can be no justification for curtailing the rights of the House. Public opinion may well be trusted to regulate the nature of interpellations in the Legislature.

No "Trek" To The Hills.

The Bombay Government's decision not to move to Mahableshwar this summer is a welcome, though much belated concession to public opinion. It would have been scandalous if Government, while enjoining economy on others and even attempting to levy more taxes, had themselves refused to forego the costly luxury of an annual jaunt to the hills. Their present decision will mean a saving of about Rs. 60,000 a year, a better means of saving than withholding grants from schools. It is to be hoped that the decision will be a permanent one. There need be no loss of efficiency in the official's work. Thousands of men may be daily seen working in the plains all the year round in harder walks of life, with fewer assistants and facilities for work, with fewer holidays, and yet turning out most efficient work. It is gratifying to learn that the example of the Government will be followed by several Southern Mahratta Chiefs, who, too, have decided not to leave their States for a holiday in the hills. Some real zest for public service can considerably lighten work, in the plains or in the hills, in summer and in winter.

Frenzy.

Indians will have a hearty laugh at the following from an editorial in the "Morning Post": "The present disorders in India are not the result of tyranny, but of unexampled indulgence; rebels were not only released from gaol, they were accepted as the advisers of the Government and advanced almost to the Throne. It is as if the mutineers of Dartmoor were to be offered the control of the prison." One of the results of the "unexampled indulgence", says the paper, is the boycott of British goods in Bombay and Calcutta. A few months more may show when the boycott was severest, whether during the tenure of the unexampled indulgence or of the "firm rule and no d——d nonsense", so dear to the "Morning Post". Meanwhile admirers of the paper and of Sir Samuel Hoare may be left to judge for themselves whether effusions like the above or the simile of the caravan and barking dogs will make Indians love British goods.

Cruelty to Child Refirmers.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that during the past few months Bombay has become the scene of operations of a number of poor Chinese, who earn their livelihood by public shows of physical feats, in which children are employed. If these were confined to innocent and harmless tricks, which can be performed without cruelty to the performers,—though, in any event, the exploitation of little children by their parents or others for street performances is undesirable and desirable and morally wrong—it would not be so bad. But in the case of these children the performers are made to do things, which, our correspondent alleges, are "agonising to them" and actually cause them to cry out with pain. The children's shoulders and limbs, he says, are so unnaturally twisted that they cannot repress their feelings of agony. He saw this happen on the Esplanade Maidan, one day last week and has seen it many times before. We draw the attention both of the Commissioner of Police and the Children's Protection Society to these cruel practices in the confident hope that they will take prompt action in the matter.

A PICTURE OF PICKETING

(By an American Observer.)

We take the following extract from a message sent to the Chicago Daily Tribune (Paris) by its Special Correspondent in India:—

"*The Tribune* correspondent observed a typical case before a big British drygoods store which has the distinction of being the first picketed in the present campaign. On one side of the entrance, stood a youth of 16 with frank and prepossessing features, a khaki shirt, shorts and sandals. Except for his deep brown skin, offset sharply by a white Gandhi cap, and the wistful quality of his jet black eyes, he might have been an American Boy Scout.

"On the other side, sitting on a camp stool, was an extraordinarily pretty girl of about the same age. Every item of her appearance, dress and manner betokened an aristocratic family. An orange sari, denoting her affiliation to the Congress movement, made of expensive stuff, was draped over her lovely young figure.

"MUTE APPEAL.

"Whenever an Indian neared the entrance of the store the youth clasped his hands and leaned toward him in a mute attitude of entreaty, while the girl lifted her expressive jeweled hands and lustrous Oriental eyes in an infinitely appealing gesture.

"The whole thing was utterly devoid of anything offensive. It applied only to the Indians, in an attempt to dissuade them from buying British goods. Those rare Indians who did enter obviously had weighed the matter beforehand and had decided that the urgency of their errand had made the entrance necessary. They brushed past the mute petitioners hastily and with embarrassment.

"Suddenly along came the police patrol. It stopped before the youth and the girl, and off they went to the police station a moment later. To-morrow will bring many months at hard labor for each."

Tipsy-Cake

The Council of Bombay Liberals having received Government's reply to their criticism of the Ordinances do not propose to offer any comment, "for the present". They have to dive and delve into all sorts of weighty tomes of law and precedents before they can draft another grand remonstrance.

* * *

In the meanwhile the steam-roller of Ordinance law will proceed on its course crushing liberty and freedom as it goes, and the Liberal Council will renew its academic criticism when by the efforts and sacrifices of others the Ordinances are about to be withdrawn.

* * *

Can the Liberals never play a more ambitious role than that of the fly on the wheel?

* * *

Yes, Sir, they can! They alternate this activity sometimes by acting as the brake—paradoxical though it may seem.

* * *

One of the most ingenious provisions in any of the Ordinances is that contained in the chapter dealing with boycotting of "public servants". The expression "public servant" can be applied to anybody the Government chooses by the simple device of a notification in the Gazette that a particular person or class of persons come under this designation.

* * *

You may think and think but you will find it jolly difficult to discover why the men who drafted the Ordinance stopped short of making the boycott of any person punishable instead of confining it to public servants and providing for their own friends by this device of gazetting them as public servants.

* * *

But you may be sure there is some subtle design behind it? Bureaucrats are supposed to be stupid. But don't believe it. There's always a method in their apparent madness. It's best to take them seriously.

* * *

According to the Free Press Journal the Government in their reply to the Liberal Council say, "Steps are being taken to remedy this defeat."

So there's no need to say any more. We know now what the Ordinances are for and it's just what we've suspected all along.

* * *

One of the Liberal complaints is the difficulty of getting hold of a copy of the Ordinances and finding out what's in them. In reply the Government graciously announce that copies "can be bought from the Government Central Press". They haven't become "best sellers" yet though.

* * *

Why not have them bound up in an attractive form with Punch's cartoon of Lord Willingdon locking the jail door on Gandhiji as a frontispiece and "forewords" by Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. R. N. Sharma, Mr. H. M. Chowna (in Marathi, of course) and a few other bright spirits. We shouldn't be surprised if the sale were to rival Waman Kabadi's edition of Gandhiji's speeches.

* * *

"Government have no reason to believe that any of their officers will take advantage of their powers under section 3, E. P. O. to satisfy their personal spite." We have no reason to believe it either. Reason doesn't govern these things.

* * *

Here's another good one. "It may be noted that persons arrested under this section are not detained if they can satisfy the officers concerned that they will take no part in the Civil Disobedience Movement."

So you see the whole thing is very harmless. What are you shoutinng for?

* * *

The Lothian Committee have issued their instructions to the Madras Franchise Committee, we quote a brief (!) extract:—

"The replies of the Committee to the questionnaire and the results of its discussion on the additional subjects indicated above will be forwarded through the Government of Madras to the main Franchise Committee. Copies of the Madras Government's own views and any memoranda attached thereto will be sent to the Local Committee at the same time as they are forwarded to the Franchise Committee, and these along with the Local Committee's answers to the questionnaire will form the subject of the preliminary discussions between the Franchise Committee and the Local Committee and the representative or representatives of the Madras Government."

After which all these Committees will be renamed the "Circumlocution Committees" and adjourn their proceedings until next cold weather!

DEPRESSED CLASSES FORGE AHEAD

Plea For Joint Electorates With Reservation Of Seats

MR. M. C. RAJAH ON AWAKENING OF HINDU SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

(From Our Special Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

A challenge to the position taken up by Dr. Ambedkar and to the provisions of Minorities' Pact drawn up at the R. T. C. is thrown timely by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, who in a special interview to-day has declared himself in favour of joint electorates for depressed classes with reservation of seats in preference to separate electorates. Mr. Rajah represents depressed classes in the Legislative Assembly and has been representing these classes in legislatures for the past 13 years. He was appointed by Government as the community's spokesman on the Central Committee which sat with the Simon Commission and is the President of All-India Depressed Classes Conference. He claims on this record intimate knowledge of conditions and aspirations of depressed classes which he has studied all over India and which he has voiced from various legislative and public platforms.

HIS "SIX POINTS."

In an interview, Mr. Rajah defines his position in what he calls his six points. Firstly, he says that special representation and special protection are absolutely necessary for ensuring the return to legislatures of members of the Depressed Classes;

Secondly, this can be obtained by (1) separate electorates or (2) joint electorates with reservation of seats.

JOINT ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION OF SEATS.

After discussing the pros and cons of both the systems, he says, "If the suggestion of the Indian Statutory Commissaion to devise such qualifications as would secure as far as possible the same proportion, same proportion of voters to population in different communities, is adopted and Electorate is enlarged accordingly, I do not see any reason why the Depressed Classes should not accept Reservation of Seats in Joint Electorates. If the proportion of voting strength of the community is raised as suggested by the Indian Statutory Commission, protection for ensuring the return of a member acceptable to the community will be obtained. At present in the Madras Presidency, under Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts, the Depressed Classes are given representation through Joint Electorates with reservation of seats in Panchayats Taluka Boards, District Municipalities and District Boards. This principle may be profitably extended to the Legislatures also, provided the proportion of depressed class voters is appreciably raised. This system of representation will also be of advantage to the candidate in as much as the area for which the particular seat is reserved will be considerably smaller when compared with the area that would be carved out for separate constituency not to speak of convenience and expenditure. If the proposals of the Indian Statutory Commission as regards expansion of electorate is accepted, I would suggest that adequate number of seats, in any case, not less than the number the community would get in proportion to its population should be allotted in various provinces. This is very essential."

REPRESENTATION IN CABINET.

Thirdly, he refers to the question of Cabinet and says, 'above all it is the desire of the depressed classes that their representatives should be in Cabinets. To this effect, they have been asking for statutory provision. The formation of future cabinets will be entirely in the hands of the leaders of the majority party in councils. He will be asked by Governor of province to form ministry. It is quite obvious that he will select ministers from among his party men, who have fought elections on party ticket. How can the depressed classes expect their representatives to get into ministry without joining the party in elections? So, it is necessary that the candidate should be a party man. Not only this, the Depressed Class member who aims to become minister should have a good following from among his men in the council. Unless he is in a position to give good support of member belonging to the depressed classes in the provincial council to the party in power he cannot expect his inclusion in the ministry. If depressed classed segregate themselves as a separate party without identifying themselves openly with one party or other how can they dream of ever having their representative in the ministry? So it is of imperative necessity that depressed class candidates should join one party or other and that before the elections. When this is so why not seek party's help whole-heartedly, join party candidates and stand with party candidates for reserved seats in the joint electorate? It is best to make use of influence of the party that has greatest the stake in the country and that will support the legitimate aspirations of the depressed classes."

FRANCHISE.

Fourthly, Mr. Rajah discusses the question of franchise. Adult franchise, he says, would be better. But I am conscious of the fact that it is not practicable at the present day. Franchise qualifications should be lowered. Besides property and tax paying capacity the following qualificatioons should be introduced:

(1) Educational qualifications (fifth standard).
(2) Military qualifications.
(3) Wage earning capacity (Rs. 10 urban and Rs. 5 rural per month).
(4) Married men and women over 30 years old.

Differential franchise qualifications in the case of depressed classes are inevitable.

Fifthly, he urges that qualifications of candidates should be the same as qualifications required for candidate belonging to other communities.

FIGHT FOR EQUALITY.

Sixthly, defining the aim of the depressed classes he says what do we need. We need at the hands of our co-religionists, caste Hindus, a recognition of the fact that we are men like themselves. We are not to be segregated, we are not to be treated like lepers. This was what I said in the concluding chapter of my book "Oppressed Hindus" in the year 1925. Since then what is happening? We see everywhere throughout the country and in Bombay in particular, depressed classes have started movements called "Temple Satyagraha Movements". This undoubtedly shows that depressed classes who are Hindus are eager to enter Hindu temples and have Devdarshan as enjoyed at present by their other caste Hindu brethren. These movements indicate that depressed classes are not anxious for separation from the main body of the Hindus. But they are anxious for unification with the main body.

CHANGE IN ANGLE OF VISION.

Again, let me take this opportunity to place some of the results of my observation and study of the depressed classes in general and Adidravidas in particular. These are the results that are formed by long experience and intimate touch with problems that have to be met in every day life of the community by any member of it, whose duty it is to study these conditions. In the case of Adi Hindus in general and Adidravidas in particular, they are passing through a stage in their history when they begin to set value upon orthodox Hindu customs, ceremonies and worship. It is a matter of common experience that every Cheri, Mohalla, Basti, Toli begins to have temple and in their Cheris, Bastis, etc., where there have been temples and worship has been neglected there is tendency for revival. Depressed Classes spend money and time upon these temples and the result is really condemnable. They have begun to bathe, dress cleanly and wear caste marks and they also carry these ideas into their homes. For these good results the natural wastage involved in their finances is excusable. Now that the depressed classes are given representation on temple committees under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and that provision is also made for depressed class representation on Devasthanam Committee under the Tirupatty Devasthanam Bill. I see a clear change in their angle of vision.

HINDU SOCIAL CONSCIENCE AWAKENED.

Moreover, as I have already pointed out in my Note to the Indian Central Committee Report, the Hindu Mahasabha at its session in Jubbulpore in April 1928 passed a resolution for throwing open public schools, public wells, public roads and Hindu temples to members of the depressed classes. There are no doubt indications of the awakening of the Hindu social conscience and we must take up these as first steps. So, there is already change in the angle of vision of caste Hindus of the country in general and of caste Hindus of Madras Presidency in particular. When there is such change in the angle of vision of caste Hindus and when there is such tendency in the minds of the depressed classes for social unification with other Hindus, I do not see any reason, why they should not accept joint electorates with reserved seats.

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Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S HEALTH

Before Transfer To Bareilly Jail

An Allahabad Correspondent, writes:—

"While in the Central Prison, at Naini, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru developed pain on the right side on the 25th January last. The Superintendent of the Jail found, on examination, that there was a slight pleural congestion in the same place when Pandit Jawaharlal had pleurisy a year ago while still in jail at Naini before the amnesty.

From the 25th January to the 6th instant when he was transferred to Bareilly, Jawaharlal used to get a slight rise of temperature towards the late afternoon every day which went down by bed-time. By the end of January last, the pain on the side subsided after fomentation and application of a liniment.

He was still getting temperature when he was transferred to Bareilly—one degree above his normal—and used to feel a little tired physically towards evening. Otherwise he was perfectly cheerful. I was the same barrack with him until his transfer."

ARRESTS AT VILE-PARLE.

"SATYAGRAHA DAY" PROCESSION STOPPED.

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE, Feb. 14.

"Satyagraha Day" was celebrated here to-day.

A procession was taken out from the Railway Station under the leadership of the "Dictator" of the Upanagar Camp, who is a prominent Congressman of Borivli. It was stopped on the way, and all the persons were arrested. Five Congress workers, including two ladies, who were recently released from the Thana Jail, were also arrested. They were taken to the Bandra lock-up.

ADULT FRANCHISE THE PANACEA

(Continued from previous page.)

better choice; though exceptions may prove the rule.

(5) The Increase of Corrupt Practices:—

It is only common sense that bribery and corruption are easier to practise in a small rather than a big constituency. The larger the constituency the fewer are the chances of the "mighty dollar" winning its way into the legislatures. In fact the enlargement of constituencies by adult suffrage would ensure careful and constant nursing of the constituency by public service. Impersonation may also be made easier, but competent election agents can so organise their supporters as to reduce impersonation to a reasonable extent—which will take time to be elliminated altogether. There is no force in this objection either.

(6) Lowering the Efficiency of Legislatures:—

To begin with 'efficiency' has been erected into a fetish, which the hard vested interest flaunts in the face of those, who, with less means to come into their own may even out-class in efficiency the most 'efficient' of this self-important school of arrogance. There is a saying in Hindustani which freely rendered would be "one values one's own wisdom and another's riches in considerable excess of reality". Such is the case with these 'efficients'. To them none else can be as efficient as they. The real judges are the people. It requires no political-mindedness to discover that one wants all the comforts of the world, and wants to pay as little for them as possible. This is the sum and substance of all that a state should exist for. The subjects who have to pay taxes for the maintenance of Government's machinery,—and even a beggar who buys a pice worth of salt pays his share of the tax—want self-respect, security, peace, and progress. The most illiterate man knows and strives for these ends, and therefore, whatever the vagaries of the first electioneering experiences, "self-interest' alone shall constitute the surest guarantee of wise choice," and the fear of lowering the Efficiency of legislature cannot survive the life of the first Parliament. Irresponsible criticism and lack of constructive contributions are the direct and inevitable outcome of 'absence of real power.' Without responsibility legislators turn into hostile critics, and sullen obstructionists, and quite naturally, too. But even the illiterate head of a family conducts his affairs with the shrewdest practical sense, when from his decisions flew matters of consequence.

THE PANACEA.

Adult suffrage is not only the bed-rock foundation of a democratic constitution, but it is one of the most potent solvents of many a baffling problem. The question of minorities,—not microscopic minorities—of peasant and labourers' claims, of women electors' position and similar tangles can be effectively disposed of by adult suffrage. Adult suffrage will also help to dissipate the lack of confidence which is responsible for Punjab Muslims' insistence on separate electorates and reservation of seats, and if this is achieved the Sikh objection to "Statutory Majority" will also vanish. Special constituencies for microscopic minorities may continue to be claimed, but once the major issues have been disposed of, the minor issues will not take long to decide. Any other basis of franchise is bound to create a tangle, and multiply difficulties.

PRIMARY GROUPS OF ELECTORS.

One sometimes hears of other suggestions for obviating electoral difficulties, and one of them is the distribution of adults in Primary groups of 20 or 25, and voting by representatives of groups at the polling booth. It is expected to reduce the work at polling booths only; but it cannot reduce the preparation and maintenance of electoral rolls. As we have explained above, the management of the electoral machinery is not an impossible task, and we are, therefore, not enamoured of this suggestion. If the electoral roll is parcelled into Primary groups there is no guarantee that such groups will be of one mind, and if groups are to be formed on the basis of agreement among units of 20 or 25, the examination of individual credentials will involve the same electoral management as in the case of voting by individuals excepting the actual casting and counting of votes—a purely mechanical work. And then will arise the question of incomplete groups, and multiple voting. Individual voting, therefore, is decidedly the better and more precise course. Much of the work of preparation and maintenance of Electoral Rolls can be reduced by five yearly preparation of Rolls. A great deal of work can be effected by regular yearly revisions, which will help to bring Electoral Rolls up-to-date.

AOTHER SOLUTION.

If it is desired to divide the volume of electoral work, it can be done by the introduction of the system of Primary and Secondary Elections. The Primary Elections will then create Electoral Colleges, and the Electoral Colleges will return representatives to the legislatures. But this system admits of greater chances of corrupt practices.

OLD WATERLOO BRIDGE TO CHANGE

Yielding Place To New One

COST OF £1,295,000

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

The demolition of Waterloo Bridge and the erection of a new bridge at a cost of £1,295,000 has been decided upon by the Improvements Committee of the London County Council.

It is estimated that it will be five years before the new bridge which will carry six lines of traffic, is completed.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Architect of Liverpool Cathedral, is recommended as architect for the new structure.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

The Masulipatam correspondent of "Swarajya" writes:—

It may be remembered that on the application of Drs. B. Pattabhi Setharamayya and V.D. Nageswarrao, orders were passed by the Collector recommending "B" Class. The information reached the Press and as a sequel an explanation, it is learnt, was called for, from the Magisterial clerk and the Shirastadar, Mr. A. Subrahmanya Ayya.

As the result, it is understood, that the Shirastadar has been reverted as an inspecting Tahsildar while the clerk's salary has been reduced.

Ordinance News In Brief

A correspondent from Jalalpore says that the fifth "Dictator" of the place along with two other workers who was arrested on the 8th instant was released the next day.

A message from Sukkur says that three volunteers arrested in the course of last week were tried in Sukkur jail and were given various terms of imprisonment.

A Borsad message states: On the 10th instant a khadi worker of Raas was arrested and taken to the Kathana Police Station. The Secretary of Raas was also arrested.

Attachtments are in full swing for non-payment of land revenue.

A Bangalore message states that Mr. R. Balasubramanya Iyer, Munse Magistrate, sentenced two volunteers on Wednesday to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2 years each for an offence under Section 117 I. P. C. for distributing leaflets.

Calcutta.—Eleven Congress and allied organisations have been declared unlawful in 24 Parganas, Bakarganj, Dacca and Rajshai Districts.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—An Insurance Agent has been arrested under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Several merchants have been served with notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance asking them to show cause why they should not stay out of Cawnpore.—A. P.

DHANDHUKA.—The seventh "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Campaign was arrested at Dholera. In Viramgam several volunteers were convicted for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Bangalore, Feb. 12:—Charged with having distributed leaflets, asking people to "Boycott British goods" in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., two youths were produced to-day before the First Class Magistrate, who found them guilty under Sec. 117 I.P.C. and sentenced them to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The accused declined to take part in the proceedings.

Jalalpur.—The sixth lady "Dictator" of Jalalpur was arrested with two other workers at the "War Council" office at Madir. In Jalalpur Taluka, six nationalist workers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

Two women and five men volunteers were arrested on Sunday at Lahore in Bazaar Hatta while requesting the general public and shop-keepers not to deal in foreign cloth.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES GAIN STRENGTH

REASONS FOR RISING QUOTATIONS ANALYSED

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).
BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 5.0 ps. gold to-day.

Government Securities are gaining strength steadily and the 3½ per cent. has been quoted as high as Rs. 55-12 to-day, recording an increase of over Rs. 2 during the week. Other short term issues have also gone up in sympathy. Will they continue to go up or will the movement receive a set-back?

THE OPTIMISTS.

Optimists like to think that the "firm" attitude of the Government is giving a filip to the market. Others think it is due to the lower rate on Treasury Bills announced for Intermediate Treasury Bills and the turning down of open tenders. The rise in London is pointed out by others and these latter expect a higher quotation all round in the near future.

LONDON NOT A GUIDE FOR US.

We cannot take London as a guide for us in this matter. In the first place, the Government have just repaid one maturing loan and it is believed that they will repay another loan in June. £21 millions repaid in the course of six months makes people think that our finances are quite sound and money has been flowing into the Indian Bond market in preference to others for, after all, the British hold India while they do not hold other countries. Secondly, the recent drop in Indian issues has been heavier in London than in India and the recovery has to be greater there than here. Thirdly, Indian investors abroad are able to avoid the Indian income-tax and more money goes in for Sterling securities than for local ones.

HOW THEY REPAY LOANS.

I have called attention to the fact that these loans have been repaid by forcing currency on the people and not out of budget surpluses and that it is really a case of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. It does not in any way increase the financial responsibility of the borrower that he has been able to raise money elsewhere to meet an old loan.

MUST OUR SECURITIES GO UP?

It would appear that London prices must have an effect on our quotations, but this must be of a mild character. If our prices are ridiculously low, foreign money might come in for them and raise prices. But such money will have to be prepared to remain in the country for a pretty long time. The earliest maturity is certain only for 1933 and other issues have a longer currency. Would foreign money come and tie itself up here when there is still hanging over the rupee the question of what it will be worth after two years.

THEY CANNOT BRING IN FOREIGN FUNDS.

As no forward exchange contracts would be obtainable for these long periods, money now brought would fetch about Rs. 13-5 per £ and when it has to be repatriated, it may cost the investor about Rs. 15 to get back his £. so that, on the whole, he may be a loser.

WE MUST RELY ON CONDITIONS HERE.

If, in view of the steadily increasing borrowings of the Government, one is inclined to feel optimistic, he is entitled to do so. The encouraging factor of the situation is, however, that other avenues of investment are becoming more and more rare. Trade is decreasing. Our foreign trade is declining heavily. Our industries are not attracting more money because they would not know what to do with it. Men with money find the return of over six per cent. net very attractive. The trade depression is then the real bullish factor in the market that counts.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SECURITIES.

Two days ago there was a meeting of the insurance companies and it was decided to ask Government for permission to allow securities in their portfolios at purchase price even though that might be below market prices. The reason urged is that the securities are not likely to be sold and will be held until maturity. It would appear this is a reasonable suggestion provided that the companies agree not to sell the securities and in case they do, to write off the actual loss on such sales to revenue instead of through reserves. So far as short dated issues go there is no difficulty. For Life Companies even the long dated ones make nodifference. But for general insurance companies there would be, as they might have to realise some of them on account of heavy claims.

SOUTH AFRICA TO LEAVE GOLD.

After many vehement authoritative denials, South Africa, the producer of gold, is going off the gold standard. The Prime Minister, General Hertzog, has announced a Committee to consider the question and it has been generally assumed that that country will follow Britain. In fact, the British Press has been taunting the rebellious daughter for being unpatriotic enough to stisk to gold when the parent has gone off to "managed" currency. Gold mining should receive great encouragement as the money price of gold produced would go immediately by about 30 per cent.

POOR LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire has good reason to beware of its friends in Britain if we are to believe the report of the Cotton Spinners' Association. Heavy decline in trade is reported and it is at least aggravated by the discontent in India. If Lancashire knew what was good for it, it would ask Whitehall to put some ice on its head and make peace with India, the best market Lancashire ever had and which is being steadily acquired by Japan. Good-will is a better Trade Mission than Ordinances and iron gloves.

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NOT A COURT OF MORALS

Advantage Of Legal Technicalities On Govt. Side

BOMBAY HIGH COURT DISMISSES CORPORATION'S SUIT WITH COSTS

That the Corporation had a moral case against the Government, but their claim could not stand on legal grounds, was the view held by Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Bombay High Court, who dismissed with costs on Thursday, the suit filed by the Bombay Municipality against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 12,05,127, the amount being one-half the share of the Government of Bombay in the execution of the scheme framed by the Schools Committee for the expansion of primary education in the City of Bombay.

CORPORATION CASE.

Counsel for the plaintiffs argued that in 1916-17, the Government of Bombay, realising that primary education in the City of Bombay could no longer be developed without substantial contributions from the provincial revenues, entered into an agreement with them for the purpose of elevating its standard. Consequently a contract was made between the parties, whereby the Government agreed that all expenditure, for the improvement of primary education in excess of the amount previously required would be shared equally between the Government and the plaintiffs. Accordingly, the plaintiffs expended and continued to expend a large sum of money annually on primary education in the city, and the Government paid the plaintiffs half the share of the additional expenditure incurred during the following three years. The Government, thereafter, inspite of the repeated demands, failed to pay the bills, which in all amounted to Rs. 12,05,127-5-2. The plaintiffs reserved to themselves the right to use the defendant for further sums expended by them during the year 1925-26 and thereafter.

GOVERNMENT CASE.

Counsel for the defendant denied any contract having been arrived at between the parties. The cororespondence entered into by the Government of Bombay, with the plaintiffs amounted only to an act of administration. The suit, therefore, could not be maintained. If there was any agreement at all, it was without consideration and, therefore, void. The Government only offered to make a voluntary grant. It was the statutory duty of the plaintiffs to make an adequate provision for primary education. The undertaking to spend large sums in improving education as alleged by the plaintiffs, if proved, was too vague and uncertain to be enforced as a term of contract. The agreement was void because it was not made in the name of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. The contract was not binding on the plaintiffs, as it was not made by the Municipal Commissioner. Though it involved an expenditure of over Rs. 5,000 it was not approved by the Standing Committee. Further, the seal of the Corporation was not affixed. As was the contract not binding on the plaintiffs, so was it not enforceable on the defendant.

LIABILITY OF GOVT.

The liability of the Government did not extend beyond an annual subvention equal to one half of the additional expenditure on the expansion of primary education under the 1917 scheme subject to a maximum liability of Rs. 9,00,000 on the introduction of a compulsory system of primary education. It was subject to the grant being properly used. The sums were not spent in the expansion of primary education, but on increased salaries to teachers and similar objects. As the plaintiffs had failed to carry out the scheme, they were not entitled to sue the defendant.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that it would be in the first instance convenient to deal with the case apart from the technical objections, which were taken in the written statement. The first issue in the case was whether the correspondence referred to in the plaint contained or disclosed any contract enforceable at law. It was clear from the letter from the Secretary to Government, Education Department to the Municipal Corporation, dated November 29, 1918, that it was intended to convey a proposal to the Municipality on behalf of the Government. The proposal was that all additional expenditure should be shared equally betwzen the Government and the Municipality. It was argued that there was no consideration for the Government to have made the offer, which they did. The letter of the Government, as his Lordship read it, seemed to amount to more than a voluntary offer made out of charitable motives. The Government was interested in the welfare of the citizens of Bombay, and recognising that the Corporation had not adequate means at its disposal to advance the cause of primary education so as eventually to make it both free and compulsory, offered by way of an inducement to the Municipality to expend more money on primary education than it had till then done.

GOVT.'S FIDUCIARY POSITION.

Proceeding his Lordship said that by their letter, Government, as promisor, were asking the Municipality, in return for Government's promise to participate in such extra expenditure, to promise to expend a large sum of money over and above what they were then doing for primary education in Bombay. If the Municipality had given the promise there was, in his Lordship's judgment, consideration for the agreement. The benefit to be derived by such expenditure was by the citizens of Bombay. The Government could be said to hold a fiduciary position in respect of the subjects. The moneys at the disposal of the Government were the moneys which they raised from the subjects by taxation, and such moneys were to be expended for the well-being of the subjects. It could not be said, as the Advocate-General had contended, that because there was no personal advantage to the members of the Government in making the offer, therefore there was no consideration, consideration in his Lordship's opinion being the welfare of the subjects, among whom were to be counted the citizens of Bombay.

THE AGREEMENT.

Continuing his Lordship observed that apart from certain considerations which arose from the plaintiffs being a statutory corporation governed by the Bombay Municipal Act in respect of their contracts, and the defendant being a corporation which was governed by the Government of India Act in respect of his contracts, it would seem that an agreement was arrived at between the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, professing to act on plaintiffs' behalf, and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department, who professed to act on behalf of the Bombay Government, who in their turn seemed to be acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. It would have the effect of binding the parties as a concluded agreement, if those who professed to act respectively on behalf of the parties, were vested in law with the power to bind their respective principals by the acts they did on their behalf.

IS IT BINDING UPON DEFENDANT?

Proceeding next to consider whether the agreement arrived at was binding upon the defendant, his Lordship said that it was conceded by Mr. Coltman, Counsel for the plaintiffs, that the contract could not be enforced against the Municipality as it was not made on behalf of the Municipality by its Commissioner as required by section 69A of the Municipal Act, the President of the Corporation having no such authority by law to bind the plaintiffs. It was further pointed out by the Advocate-General that the alleged contract contravened the provisions of section 69 (c) and section 70 (1) (b) of the Municipal Act. These sections were mandatory and not merely directory. The objections taken to the plaintiffs' case on the ground of want of mutuality were, therefore, in his Lordship's opinion, fatal to the plaintiffs' case.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S POSITION.

His Lordship then considered whether apart from the initial difficulty that the contract relied on had not been properly entered into on behalf of the plaintiffs, inasmuch as the party who was purported to act on behalf of the Municipality was the President of the Municipality and not the Commissioner as required by the Municipal Act, the contract could be said to be properly entered into on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, who was sought to be made liable on it. For a contract made by the Secretary of State-in-Council to be binding, it was necessary that it should conform to the provisions of the Government of India Act, section 30. A paramount condition laid down in the case for such a contract was that the contract should be on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. In the correspondence on which reliance was placed, it appeared that the Bombay Government were purporting to act on, before and in the name of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, so as to make the contract binding upon him and incidentally upon the revenues of India. The provision in the section requiring the contract not only on behalf of but also in the name of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council seemed to make it necessary that the contract should be made by a formal document in the nature of a formal indenture or deed. It would be forcing the language of the section too far to say that a contract could be entered into on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council by means of correspondence.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

His Lordship opined that the plaintiffs seem to have moral justification on their side in complaining of the Government's conduct who were taking advantage of a legal technicality in their favour. The Advocate-General had said that although from the correspondence it might appear that the Government had not treated the Municipality fairly in that matter, there was evidence, available to the Government, to show that the Corporation had behaved unreasonably towards the Government in matters pertaining to maintenance of primary education, Anglo-Vernacular schools, and salary of teachers, etc.

"NOT A COURT OF MORALS."

His Lordships did not consider that these matters, assuming that they were proved, would justify the Government in acting as they had done towards the Municipality. Although his Lordship's sympathies were with the Municipality on the moral aspects of that dispute, his Lordship had to recognise that he was not a Court of Morals, but a Court of Law. The matters complained of by the Government did not appear to be sufficiently of a serious nature and could be easily adjusted, if the parties inclined to be reasonable. His Lordship did not consider it necessary to have further evidence on that point, as the evidence already on record appeared to him to be ample, and no useful purpose would be served by going more deeply into the sad subject.

INVOLVED IN HEAVY COSTS.

Concluding his Lordship said that it was unfortunate for the plaintiffs that they came to Court without properly considering their legal position in respect of that contract, and that the arguments had taken up considerable time in Court and had involved the two public bodies in heavy costs.

Mr. F. J. Coltman, with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Mr. M. L. Manecksha appeared for the defendant.

The Bengal Flood Relief Fund.

The Secretary of the Bengal Muslim Association, Bombay writes:—

The following is the final account of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund organised by the Local Bengal Muslim Association:—

Total amount collected Rs. 1,756-9-2½.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Remitted to Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, President, Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity	1,395	5	9
Jalpaiguri Girls' Home	50	0	0
Counter coins	1	9	0
Expenditure	309	10	5½
Total	1,756	9	2½

In addition to cash money, 43 bales of clothes were also despatched by steamer to Calcutta.

The fund is now closed.

All-India Saraswat Mahasabha

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The new Working Committee of the All-India Saraswat Mahasabha met for the 1st time after the Lahore Session of the All-India Saraswat Brahmin Conference, on Sunday, February 7, at the house of Rai Sahib Pt. Shri Ram Sharma, Rais and Government Contractor, Naya Bazar, Delhi. The President of the Mahasabha not having arrived, M. M. Pt. Har Narain Shastri was voted to the Chair.

The following office-bearers were duly elected:—

Vice presidents:—R. S. Pt. Shri Ram Ji Rais, Delhi. Pt. Kidar Nath Ji Trikha, Bombay. Dr. Munshi Ram Bhagi, Lahore. Pt. Braj Nath Sharma, Agra; Pt. Gangeya Narotan Shastri, Calcutta.

Joint Secretary:—Pt. Shanti Swarup Sharma, Education Superintendent, Delhi Municipality.

SECRET REMOVAL OF CRADDOCK'S PORTRAIT

All-Night Vigil

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 12.

It now transpires that the work of removing Sir Reginald Craddock's portrait from the C. P. Council Hall was carried out at night during the last week. The portrait which is a life size one, took six hours for being carried to the Civil Secretariat. A special gang of workmen had been requisitioned for the purpose and the work lasted up to five o'clock the next morning.

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HON. MAGISTRATE & HIS SON JAILED

Judgment In Wardha Cheating Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Joshi, Special Magistrate in the cheating case against Aminuddin Ahmed, Hony. Magistrate, Second Class and his son, Anisuddin. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty under Section 420 and sentenced each of them to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and also pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

Raja Wasta Khatri, Railway contractor, Wardha was the complainant in the case and he alleged that accused had cheated him to the extent of Rs. 25,000 in respect of a contract for quarrying stones for Sitabuldi fort.

STRIKE THREATENED AT NAGPUR

Dispute Over Attendance Bonus

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 10.

A strike is threatened in the Model Mills, Nagpur where keen discontent prevails amongst the mill operatives due to the refusal of the authorities to allow attendance bonus to the workpeople for January, 1932.

It will be recalled that Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose who was arrested at Kalyan on 2nd January last, passed Nagpur on the morning of the 3rd idem and the following day the whole of Nagpur observed a general hartal in which the mill workers participated. The authorities now having decided to disallow attendance bonus to the workers, the Textile Union had represented the matter to the General Manager, and pointed out that the action was against the convention. The General Manager has however replied that since it was necessary to religiously follow the general rules and regulations of the mills, the demand of the workers could not be conceded.

A general meeting of the workers was held last evening under the Presidentship of Mr. P. M. Naidoo and was addressed by Jaram, Krishna Manke and Bhuttulal, all of whom are workers. They expressed great resentment at the attitude of the authorities and Mr. Ruiker who followed them moved a resolution protesting against the action of the authorities and warning them that their refusal would force the workers to resort to a strike. The meeting having unanimously passed the resolution, the situation is being anxiously watched by all.

RESIGNATION OF ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

A Loss To Catholic Community

A local correspondent, who signs himself as "Observer" says:—

The resignation by the Most Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., as Archbishop of Bombay is a distinct loss to the Catholic Community of Bombay. It was sanguinely hoped that the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein then under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun of the Portuguese "Padroado" would be transferred to the Archdiocese of Bombay under Dr. Goodier, or any other English prelate in case of his retirement.

"The new Agreement, dated the 15th, April 1928, between Rome and Lisbon, evidently arrived at through the intervention of British authorities, altered the state of things. The diocese of Damaun was abolished, its territories in British India were transferred to the Archdiocese of Bombay, those in Portguese territories, Damaun and Diu, added to the vast Archdiocese of Goa; probably the diocesan funds too, and the See of Bombay, as enlarged, placed under a Portuguese prelate, thus keeping the memory of "Padroado" green and the tradition of the "Padroado" regime in vigour.

APPEAL TO USE INFLUENCE

"'Roma locuta causa finita': Catholics must bow to the decision. There is no objection, however, I presume, to draw attention to the wants that stare one in the face: a well equipped seminary. Religious Orders of men and women, and schools and convents in backward portions of Thana and Kolaba Districts. We are having enough and to spare leaders, prominent, self-elected, self-advertising or otherwise, seeking for limelight honours and titles; there they are. And I beg therefore to appeal to all those patriots and public spirited gentlemen to use their influence and moneys for the supply of crying wants, needs and requirements of their people. It is indeed a shame that there should not be a sufficient number of local priests, sons of the soil, to all local parishes."

Rugby.—The Central Electricity Board which was created five years ago, has made remarkable progress in respect of the national power scheme. The scheme contemplates transmission lines totalling 4,070 miles and at the end of 1931 more than 2,400 miles had been built. The lines in actual operation aggregate 910 miles.—B.O.W.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT BANDRA

Spreading Spirit Of Swadeshism

The annual Swadeshi Bazaars at Bandra, which are organised by the Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar Committee, have been hailed by the public of all sections, as affording them the most convenient market for the purchase of their home necessities, and also furnishing them with plenty of fun and amusement, during their Christmas Holidays, when these bazaars are held. It has been found, beyond doubt, that the most effective way of spreading the spirit of Swadeshism amongst the Suburban public is by holding such occasional bazaars. Before the first exhibition of its kind was held in 1930, it was generally believed that the public of Bandra was, in a way dormant, and would keep itself aloof from associating with any of the activities, which are really meant to improve the present appalling economical condition of our country. But the unique and unexpected success, which the bazaars met on both the occasions, has amply proved that the cult of Swadeshism has found numerous supporters amongst the Bandra public. Besides, there were the musical programmes by the well-known radio singer, the Parsi lady, Miss Lakdawala. Of course, the physical training of Young India could not be overlooked, and the music control feats by Mr. Sarkari and other Christian troupe and various physical culture shows by different athletic clubs, did not fail to attract the youthful audience from near and distant places of the Suburbs. Garba dance, with its artistic and enchanting movements, by the Gujarati ladies and girls, was the distinctive feature of the show, and the management had to repeat it several times, in order to satisfy the desire of the public.

The success of the Bazaars has brought home to the promoters of Swadeshi, among others, this particular fact that given the proper opportunity and facilities, there is a growing desire on the part of the public to purchase Swadeshi articles in reference to all others. It is, therefore, up to the promoters to foster this desire of the public by opening as many genuine Swadeshi centres as they possibly can.

INDRAJIT L. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Treasurer,
S. S. B. Committee.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

Delhi Municipal Resolution

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Delhi Municipality at a meeting this morning with Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, in the chair, adopted a resolution condemning Calcutta Convocation outrage on Sir Stanley Jackson and congratulating His Excellency on his miraculous escape.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee also adopted a resolution stopping all increments for the next fifteen months, effecting graduated cuts in all salaries, appointing a subcommittee to consider ways and means of curtailing expenditure and laying down that till the report of that sub-committee is adopted by the Municipal Committee no fresh agreemens should be entered into with any employee or officer.

Cuts made are: Rs. 4|11|- per cent on salaries between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50; 6-1/4 per cent on salaries between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 12-1|2 per cent on all salaries above Rs. 100 irrespective of contracts. All allowances are also to be reduced by 20 per cent.—A. P.

NEW FRENCH BOMBING PLANE

Fitted With Five Machine Guns

Orders have been given by the French Air Minister for specimens of a newly invented bombing plane said to be greatly in advance of existing Army machines in speed and performance.

The plane has four air-cooled engines and is armed with five machine guns and eleven bomb projectors. It can carry a crew of four, more than a ton of explosives, and more than two tons of fuel.

Its range is said to be 1,127 miles and its speed 150 miles an hour.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS

PATNA, Feb. 12.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Franchise Committee held three separate meetings to-day, two in the Council Chamber and the last one at the Government House. At the joint public session, representatives of Hindu Sabha, Depressed classes, European Planters and Labour interests were examined.

Later the Committee met the Governor and members of the Government to discuss the matter informally. The Committee reaches Calcutta on February 15 according to the present programme.—A. P.

MENACE OF SEX MANIAC

How Society Can Protect Its Little Girls

Charlotte Haldane, Author of "Motherhood and its enemies" and wife of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane the famous scientist writes:—

It is no use talking about "human friends".

And it is no use either abusing the police or becoming hysterical about crimes committed by men whose life has become—or has always been—of such a nature as to make them a grave menace to the community.

But it may possibly be of some use to consider the problem seriously and soberly from one or two points of view, always remembering that it concerns every parent in the country, and even every unmarried person required to serve on a jury whose unpleasant duty it may be to deal with such a case.

Let us begin by examining the simplest side of this very intricate problem of the sexual maniac, the question of what the police can do about him once they have got him.

HERCULEAN TASK FOR POLICE

As everyone knows, the police can be virtually certain that they know the perpetrator of a crime, without by any means being able to arrest him. They can detain him, but unless they can produce enough evidence to justify a charge they must sooner or later release him. Circumstantial evidence may be hard to come by and when obtained insufficient to convince without corroboration.

The most satisfactory evidence obviously includes a statement by the suspect.

When you talk to an experienced police officer about statements he is apt to smile wryly, and mutter something to himself about the classical Savidge case, which has become the nightmare of the detective force.

Ever since that case it has become a herculean task for the police to get their suspects to supply adequate evidence against themselves.

The rules which officers are called upon to obey paralyse their efforts in many cases, not only by protecting the guilty as well as the innocent, but by threatening the police officer with dismissal and loss of pension should he be shown to have broken them.

If you or I were an officer about to retire fairly soon, with a wife and family to think of, would we be prepared to hazard a pension, and in fact the whole future, in such a manner?

Please keep well in mind this fact:—

Sexual maniacs, for reasons which will appear later, are apt to repeat their crimes.

It seems fairly obvious, therefore, that of all suspects the alleged sexual murderer should be held, and held fast, if the community is to be spared further terrible tragedies for which he can only in a sense be held responsible.

The ordinary murderer is less likely to repeat himself, though even in his case escape should be made impossible. There are crimes and crimes. Certain minor offence never come before a jury at all: they are dealt with by magistrates.

If we can thus discriminate in the trying of different types of offenders might we not, with far greater advantage to the community, discriminate in the matter of obtaining evidence against them?

THIRD DEGREE METHOD.

There is no reason why a witness or even a person accused of some trifling offence should be submitted to the third degree: there is even less reason why a dangerous maniac should be protected against his own interests and those of the community and its children.

The third degree is already out of date as a means of learning the truth.

There now exist certain drugs which cause neither pain nor discomfort to the patient, but under the influence of which he does according to those who have reported on their use, almost always speak the truth. They certainly render him incapable of elaborate lying.

I cannot imagine any innocent person unwilling to undergo such a painless cross examination in the presence of a doctor. If you can, remember our little girls.

It is no use pretending that all small girls are angels. They are human beings, though they may not be grown up. Their vanity cannot be expected to be proof against flattery, any more than their innocence is expected to protect them from assault. It is, therefore, imperative that their parents should realise this, and should encourage greater frankness.

If every child who had been addressed by a stranger in the street—merely addressed—informed her mother of the fact, and if the mother reported to the police, it would soon become known to them whether children in a given area were frequently being accosted in this way, and it should be possible for a plain clothes officer to investigate the matter, and when he had tracked down the man concerned, to give him warning that his acts were recorded.

MURDER OF GIRLS.

If you think this would be going too far, remember the little girls who have recently been killed.

Personally, I should go still farther.

The accosting of men by certain women is already an offence. I fail to see why any man should legitimately wish to accost a young girl below the age of consent, unless he were a relative or a friend of her family. Such accosting could also be made an offence in law. There might be abuses of such a law.

It would obviously have to be framed very carefully in order to avoid them. There is no real reason why it should not be so framed. If you object to such a suggestion on the grounds of interference with the liberty of the subject, remember the appalling fate of the poor children whom maniacs have destroyed, and decide which of the evils is greater. For, it must be a choice of evils.

There are now various men in prisons or in Broadmoor who are costing the taxpayer a pretty penny. Some of them were segregated after having committed only one murder; one at least; required the forfeit of two lives before the community could be shielded from him.

PERVERSION OF INSTINCT.

In his summing up at the second trial the judge is reported to have said: "I am in possession of evidence that the boy's mind is right. He is as sane as anybody in court, as the law accepts sanity. Perversion of instinct—yes. In that sense the boy is not normal".

To what is this so-called perversion of instinct due?

Everyone knows that certain people can be poisoned by quantities of alcohol which have little or no effect on other people, so that they become dangerous and violent. The analogy holds for the case of the sexual maniac.

A sensible man, who knows that alcohol is dangerous for him, though it may be quite harmless for others, will avoid it.

But how is a man to know whether or not his internal secretions will lead him to commit an act which, considered as an act, would horrify him as much as anyone else?

One such murderer, after listening to a description of his deed by a police officer, said: "Oh no, I could not possibly have done that". And had he been in a normal condition at the time that would almost certainly have been true. That is why I claim that there are no "human fiends". No normal human being behaves in a fiendish manner.

MARK OF LUNATIC.

That sort of behaviour is the mark of the lunatic or of the person who, as Mr. Justice Roche said, is "sane as the law accepts sanity".

But once having killed the maniac may well ask himself: "How could I have done it?" He may or may not be told by the prison doctor how he could have done it.

In any case he must, for the rest of his life (if he is spared to live), hold himself in horror. Leaving retributive theories on one side, the community can protect itself, save its money and relieve him of his tragedy by another method than hanging.

I am not stating the case of any individual sexual maniac. I have mentioned fact about the causes or one of the causes of sexual mania, discovered by science. The interests of the community must always come before the interest of the offending individual, be he normal or pathological. We must be protected against him: we must protect our little girls.

Victoria Memorial School For The Blind

Receipts of the following contributions towards this School are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 565,291-12-1; In memory of a Zoroastrian lady by her relative, in 3 pieces of 3½ per cent. Govt. Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The Interest to be utilized for giving an annual feast on the anniversary of her death Rs. 3,000; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust (from September 1930 to October 1931) Rs. 2,800; In memory of Seth Chaganlal Kanayalal through Messrs. Nassubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal Rs. 1,000; Mr. Bhailabhai J. Desai Rs. 250; The Trustees of the Seth Damoderdas Tapidas Charitable Trust Rs. 125; Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal through his Attorneys Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Rs. 100; In memory of the late Mr. Chhaganlal Motiram Shah from Mr. Ishverlal Maganlal Shah and Bai Sanklibehn Tulsidas Modi Rs. 100; Mr. Murzban Kavasji Chhoi Rs. 100; Dr. Chamanlal M. Mehta Rs. 100; Bai Khurshedbai Shertarji Dossabhai Kapadia through Mr. Feroze Sheriarji Kapadia for the Endowment Fund Rs. 100; Including sums less than Rs. 100 the total now stands at Rs. 573,600-13-1.

HIGH LIVING COST AT UNIVERSITIES

Economy Appeal

Following recent allegations by parents of excessive charges at British public schools there has been some similar criticism of Universities, says the London correspondent of the "Statesman."

The Master of Balliol has stated that an economical student could manage on £225 a year at Oxford, but a woman guardian of an undergraduate at Cambridge writes to the Press that her boy cannot exist on a penny less than £250 for three short terms. Under the existing system whereby a student has to buy part of his own groceries and dine in "hall" at least five times weekly (at a nightly charge of a half-crown) this woman declares that food and rent alone cost an undergraduate at least £3 a week.

Fees for tuition and multitudinous extras, such as examination charges, club subscriptions, books, stationery and laundry raise the total to the sum mentioned.

At a time when economies are being generally practised the writer adds, some possibility of economy should be offered to undergraduates. She proposes the abolition of some extras and the provision of weekly board and lodgings at a wholly inclusive cost.

ANOTHER BARRIE SECRET

How He Started Hospital In France

Sir James Barrie revealed a secret that he carried on a war hospital for children in France, in the course of a speech at the opening of the Edinburgh Health Exhibition, in connexion with the scheme for raising £500,000 for the Royal Infirmary.

The hospital, he said, was on the Marne near Endun and "owed its existence to my lamentable weakness for children and old ladies." It started with eight beds but in a few months the number was a hundred. It was a hospital for children wounded by guns.

The hospital was in a chateau. On the first night when the children were asleep part of the ceiling fell. A nurse ran into the room wondering why the children were not screaming. She found all eight little Roman Catholics kneeling by their bedsides praying.

"When the hospital was at its fullest a zeppelin was brought down in the grounds. The children were terrified at first but some one thought of giving them threepence each when they all danced with glee. The children invented games in which the absence of one arm or a leg was no disadvantage.

"I also taught them to play cricket with a ball of lint taken from the surgery and a bat which had once been a crutch. They learned a few Scottish words taught them by the nurse who did not know the language. They called me, "Monsieur Auld Reekie."

D. H. LAWRENCE ON HARDY

A detailed study of six novels of Thomas Hardy, which D. H. Lawrence made nearly twenty years ago, has recently come to light, and a chapter of it appears in the new number of the "Book Collector's Quarterly" which is published by Cassells at 3s.

In a general criticism of Hardy's character he says that "nowhere, except perhaps in 'Jude', is here the slightest development of personal action..... it is all explosive Jude, however, does see more or less what he is doing, and acts from choice. He is more consecutive. The rest explode out of the convention. They are people each with a real, vital, potential self, even the apparently wishy-washy heroines of the earlier books, and this self suddenly bursts the shell of manner and convention and commonplace opinion, and acts independently, absurdly, without mental knowledge or acquiescene."

Mr. Lawrence considered that the great quality which Hardy shared with such writers as Shakespeare or Sophocles or Tolstol was his power of "setting behind the small action of his protagonists the terrific action of unfathomed Nature setting a smaller system of morality, the one grasped and formulated by the human consciousness, within a vast, uncomprehended and incomprehensible morality of Nature or of life itself, surpassing human consciousness."

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Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

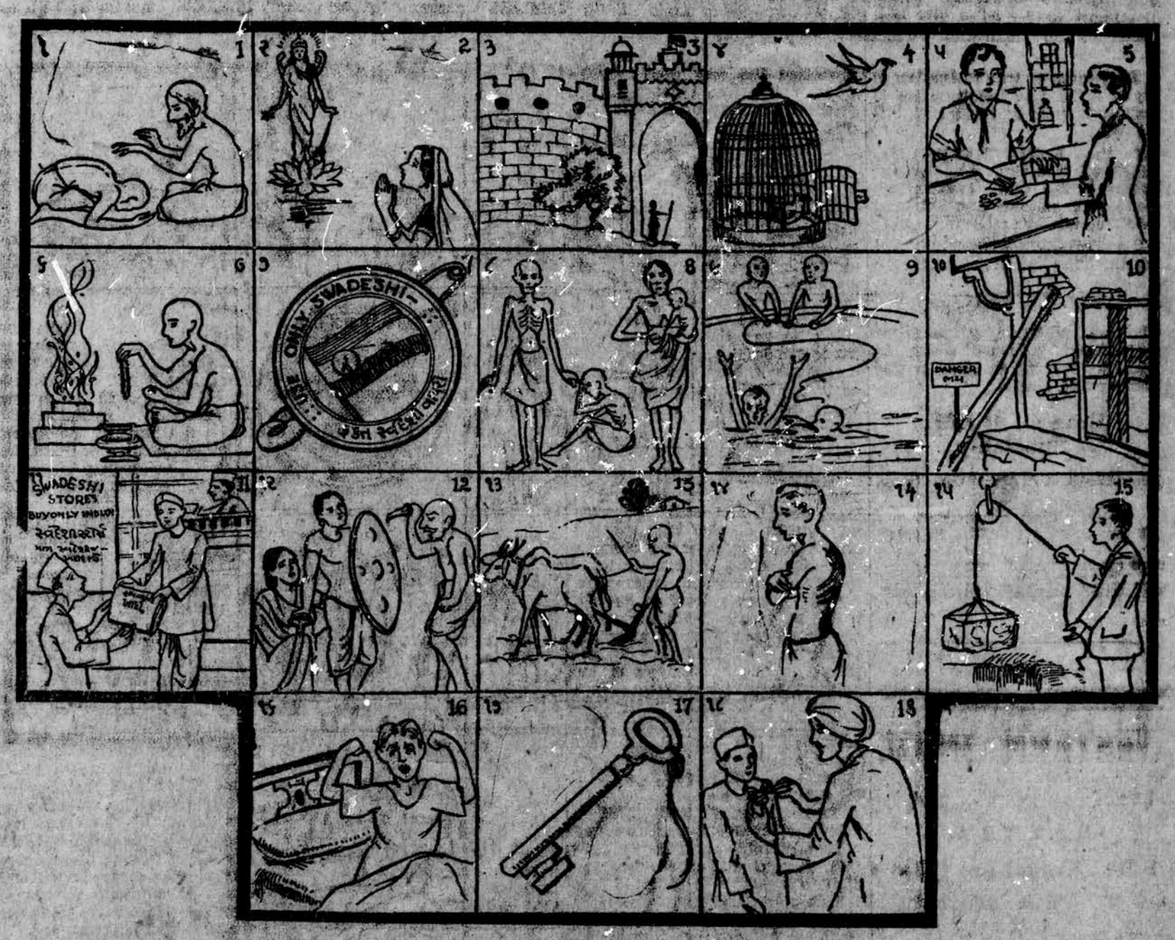
20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.

Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have acomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to Post Box No. 786, General Post Office, BOMBAY. Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd February.

COUPON.

Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.	Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.
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2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11 Swadeshi will ..... your country	.....
3 SWADESHI means	.....	12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the	.....
4 ..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity	.....
5 Swadeshi brings	.....	14 Swadeshi will prove a national	.....
6 ..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable	.....
7 Swadeshi is our	.....	16 Swadeshi is a great	.....
8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots.	.....
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"BUY INDIAN" LEAGUE PROPAGANDA

Women As Messengers Of Swadeshi

KARACHI LEADERS' EXHORTATIONS

KARACHI (By Air Mail).

A crowded public meeting was held in the Khalikdina Hall recently under the auspices of the "Buy Indian" League. Mr. K. Punniah presided, and Mr. Lalchand Jagtiani, Lala Jaswantrai, Mr. Shivram Chavan, Mr. C. K. Thadani, Mr. Srikrishna Lulla, and Mr. Tripati addressed the meeting on Swadeshi.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. Punniah, who was proposed to the chair, wished to make it clear at the very outset and on the eve of their launching a 'Buy Indian' campaign in this city, that this movement was purely economical and patriotic and had nothing to do whatsoever with politics. Its promoters and workers would and ought to keep it from all suspicion of boycott which had acquired an unsavoury odour at present on account of the Ordinances. In fact, they had boycotted the very word BOYCOTT and it would not be found in the vocabulary of the 'Buy Indian' movement.

The speaker claimed that Government was not neutral on the question of 'Buy Indian' but that it had been an active promoter of this movement for many a long day. Long ago instructions were issued to all Government departments to 'Buy Indian' and thus encourage the Swadeshi movement. The very "Badami" paper on which "Government Gazettes" and other correspondence is printed is Swadeshi paper. The Indian Stores Department was inaugurated to buy Indian; the system of rupee tenders was to encourage Swadeshi industry.

TARIFF BOARD AND PROTECTION.

The existence of the Tariff Board was proof of Government's anxiety to protect and encourage Indian industries. The Tata's Steel and Iron industry at Jamshedpur would not exist but for Government's bounties and protection. Sugar, paper, galvanized sheet, wire and wire nail industry were the latest examples of affording protection to indigenous industries. As long as there was no political boycott associated with the movement and it ran purely on economic lines, there was every reason to hope that Government would not only not interfere with it, but would look upon it with a kindly eye.

IT EMBRACES EUROPEANS.

He said that just as there was a 'Buy British' campaign in Britain, there ought to be a 'Buy Indian' campaign in India to buy Indian goods and find outlets for Indian capital and find employment for Indian people. He invited the co-operation of Europeans living in this country to help this movement as it embraced every human being living and earning his or her bread in this country. Europeans had great industries in India and 'Buy Indian' movement also embraced their products. It was thus an all comprehensive movement embracing all and excluding none living in this land.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

India at present produced many things needed by Indian families. But they were all at liberty to but indispensable foreign things when India did not produce them. But, as far as possible, they must confine their purchases to Indian articles. Their life had been considerably simplified by the simplicity proclaimed and practised by the Mahatma. Simplicity reduced their wants and cut down their expenditure. He said that a Government servant told him that two years ago his Rs. 300 a month was not sufficient for him because his wife required foreign silk 'saris' and high-heeled shoes. The magic of the Mahatma worked in such a way that his wife wore now cotton 'saris' worth Rs. 3|8 each and 'champals' worth Rs. 1|4 instead of high-heeled foreign shoes, etc., and this family was able to save Rs. 100 a month. National economy was a virtue and must be practised by all.

WOMEN BEST HELPERS.

Mr. Punniah appealed to all to think, love and buy Indian. There by they would save millions of rupees for the country and remove poverty from the land.

Women, he said, were the greatest factors in propagating Swadeshi. If the mother was Swadeshi, the whole family became Swadeshi. It was she that spent the family income and it was she who could become the greatest force in the 'Buy Indian' Movement.

Swadeshi banking, shipping, life insurance companies should be similarly encouraged as thereby crores of rupees could be saved for the country.

The Karachi promoters of this movement would hold exhibitions, fairs and bazars, as time went on and had an intention of making the 'Buy Indian' Movement a part and parcel of daily life. He asked for the co-operation of all, specially women, to make it a grand success.

Mr. Lalchand A. Jagtiani observed that at this stage Swadeshi did not require advocacy. Mr. Punniah had referred to the fact that people by taking to Swadeshi had become not only simple, but were able to save money. According to the speaker Swadeshi did not necessarily mean simplicity. If every rich man made up his mind to be simple and not to spend money there will be more unemployment. These rich men should come out and spend on their luxuries so that there might be distribution of money. The greatest principle involved in Swadeshi was that of sacrifice. At present there are few articles that are not produced in India, and what is expected of every Indian is, that he should patronise articles manufactured in their own country. It is true that articles manufactured in India in some instances fare dear and crude, but that is no reason why Indians should discard them. We should love Indian articles even as we love our own children, however ugly they may be. The speaker regretted that the manufacturers exploited people's patriotism without having the Swadeshi spirit in themselves. For examples, it had been noticed that Swadeshi shoes shop-keepers wrapped the shoes in foreign paper, and if one asked them why they used foreign paper, they would say that they do not get good Indian paper. Similarly, the Swadeshi biscuit manufacturers wrapped biscuits in foreign paper. The speaker also complained that the Indian manufacturers and firms did not deposit their money in Indian Banks, with the wrong notion that Indian banks are not sound and stable, quite ignoring that foreign banks are equally liable to fail as Indian. Therefore, when the people patronise Indian made articles, they should insist that the Indian manufacturers also should be Swadeshi in spirit.

RUIN OF INDIAN TRADE.

Lala Jaswantrai who spoke next agreed that Indian articles were dearer, but that was so because Indians did not encourage Indian industries, and if Indians did not go in for them now, the time will not come when they will become cheaper. Another complaint was that foreign articles were good-looking and well-made. That is because Indian industries were yet in their initial stages, and if they are patronised now, they would in due course produce good articles. Just as a mother of twenty-nine good children and one ugly-looking child, would not ignore the latter, so also Indians should not shirk from purchasing Indian-made articles. If they found any defect in Indian-made articles, they should convey them to the manufacturers, and the latter ought to try their best to improve them. The greater portion of trade in India at present was foreign. There was a time when India used to export cloth like famous Dacca Muslin and embroidery from Bikaner, which were well-known for their quality. But the foreign countries ruined this Indian business by imposing heavy taxes and adopting other improper methods. The condition at present is that India imports cloth. England had adopted free trade policy for a number of years and the result was that now every Britisher—the Prince of Wales himself—has been forced to carry on propaganda in favour of "Buy British," and the British Government had been obliged to put a tariff wall. In India the nation could not impose taxes on outside articles, and therefore, the only course open to Indians to a "Buy Indian." Some of them in the beginning thought that the "Buy Indian" propaganda would be declared illegal, but if in England it was no offence to preach "Buy Swadeshi," then it could never be declared illegal in India. The Government had also advised its departments to buy Indian wherever available, and in the Karachi Port Trust, of which the speaker was a member, there was a rule that only Indian article should be purchased wherever available. The speaker considered the term "Buy Indian" as very comprehensive. They had become foreign even in their thoughts, he did not favour the expression of thoughts in foreign language. In this connection he referred to how Mahatma Gandhi had addressed the Federation of India Chamber of Commerce, in Hindi although in presence of the Viceroy. Besides buying Indian, they also should be Indian, they should dress in simple Indian style; they should use cheap brass or metal vessels instead of foreign Chinaware. In conclusion, the speaker paid a compliment to Mahatma Gandhi for inculcating simplicity among Indians.

EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

Mr. Shivram Chavan cited the example of Japan's Swadeshism, where the speaker said, the Japanese would forego the foreign wheat, and instead eat dried fish. Indeed, they imported cotton from India, but they would not keep that cotton in Japan, but export it back to India. Their example was worthy of copying. Indians want cheap attractive articles, and crores of rupees go to foreign countries as a result; whereas if that money were saved for India, it would give food to millions of our own people and enrich our own merchants. Six months in a year, our peasants remain unemployed and, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi had given them work and food by means of the Charkha. The speaker in conclusion exhorted the people to take a vow never to buy an article foreign if it is not manufactured in India, but wait until it is manufactured in India.

FOREIGN BANKS.

Mr. C. K. Thadani laid great stress on the importance of a country's material resources, and for which he said, the control over the banks of the country was essential. In England, all the parties had united, because Mr. Montagu Norman, Managing Director of the Bank of England, had threatened them that their country would go to ruin if they did not do so. The Governments of Italy, Turkey and other countries insisted that the managers of foreign banks in those countries, should not be foreigners. But in India even the Indian banks, in some cases, have foreign managers. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee had remarked that none of the foreign banks in India had taken up an Indian on their staff in the position of accountant. He, therefore, appealed to the audience to obtain the control of the banking system of the country.—"The Sind Observer."

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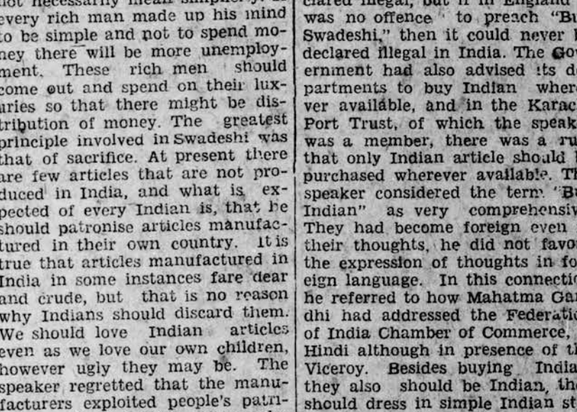
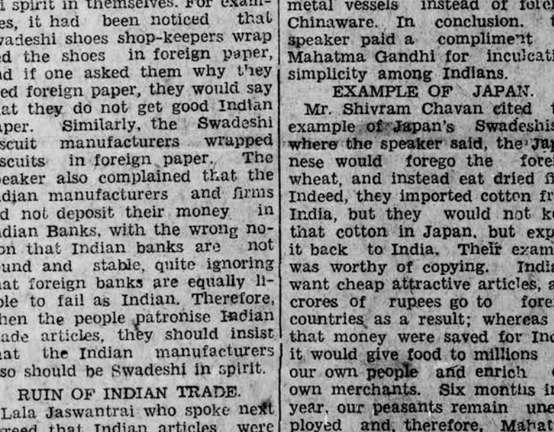


Municipal Election crowds at Byculla.



The counting of votes for the prospective Corporators.

"Gandhiji Or Lenin"

ROMAIN ROLLAND ON INDIAN CRISIS

The "Hindu's" London Correspndoent wired on February 8:—

M. Romain Roland, writing to an English correspondent says: "From the universal point of view, I regard the present Indian crisis as going much beyond the question of a political conflict between the British Empire and India. In the eyes of millions who regard as intolerable the continuance of society as it is now organised and who have resolved to change it, Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha experiment is the sole chance now existing in the world of effecting this transformation of humanity without resort to violence. If this attempt fails there will remain no other issue in human history but violence. This is why all those who have at heart the social harmony and spirit of peace should help India with all their strength."

JUSTICE McCARDIE ON ABORTION

Bishop's Strong Protest

Mr. Justice McCardie's comments on birth-control and abortion at the recent Assizes at Leeds, have drawn a vigorous protest from the Bishop of Exeter, who, writing in his diocesan gazette, says:—

I wish to protest against the words of Mr. Justice McCardie. He seemed—though I hope there is some other explanation of his words—to recommend that abortion should be tolerated. Abortion was one of the causes of the downfall of Rome. Christianity restored the world to civilization, largely by insisting on the sacredness of the marriage-tie and the importance of human life. I cannot myself see very much difference between abortion and infanticide.

I tried to protest publicly, but I was assured that my letter could not be published, but I feel happier in my conscience if I have protested at least before my diocese against even the apparent condonation of this crime.

Mr. Justice McCardie's remarks were discussed last night by the Gray's Inn Debating Society. Colonel Applin, M.P., said that his view was that the Judge merely intended that some alteration or amendment of the law should take place, but Mr. J. J. Bragley, an ex-president of the Society, said: "Mr. Justice McCardie's remarks are near the borderline of whether they are within the traditional limits of what a judge may say from the bench.

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EQUALITY OF RIGHTS AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP

Kolaba Women's Demand

"ECHO" MEETING OF A. I. W. CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Kolaba Women's Association an "Echo" meeting of the All-India Women's Conference was held at the John Elphinstone High School, Alibag, on the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Collector of Kolaba, when nearly 100 people were present.

The President and members of the Working Committee of the Kolaba Women's Association received the President elect and conducted him to the Chair. He then called upon the various speakers to give an account of their experiences at the Sixth Sessions of the All-India Women's Conference held at Madras from 28th December 1931 to 1st January, 1932.

Miss Round explained that she was a delegate from Panvel Taluka, and that this was her first experience of a conference of women of such an All-India nature. She spoke in appreciating terms of the band of men and women volunteers who came to meet the delegates at the station and were always ready to be of service in every way, and paid glowing tribute to those who were responsible for arranging hospitality and conveyances.

Mrs. Vas dwelt on the business of the Standing Committee meetings, referred to the Educational resolutions that were passed in open Conference and spoke words of appreciation of the work and geniality of some of the office-bearers, namely the President, Mrs. P. K. Ray, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Rani Rajwade, Chair-woman and Secretary respectively of the A. I. W. C., Mrs. Faridoonji and Mrs. Hamid Ali.

ADULT SUFFRAGE NOW AND IMMEDIATELY.

Mrs. Hamid Ali spoke very earnestly regarding the Memorandum on Women's Franchise drawn up by the Conference, jointly with two other All-India Women's Associations, and submitted to the R. T. C. she said that as the All-Parties Conference and the National Congress had accepted the principle of equality of rights and equal citizenship women must have adult franchise. No property rights, no literary qualifications nor age limit but immediate, unqualified and unconditional adult franchise.

She said that the elementary rights of women as human being should not be based on an extraneous factor like marriage and that women had no desire for favoured treatment, such as reservation of seats, provided they got full and equal citizenship. Also that no disqualification should be attached to a woman on account of her relationship to a man for exercising to the full her legitimate rights.

Miss Athavle dwelt at length on the Social gatherings, excursions and other amusements provided for the entertainment of the delegates.

INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF HINDU WIDOW.

Mrs. Hamid Ali then moved the following resolution; namely "that the women of Alibag, Kolaba assembled in public meeting wholeheartedly support Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda's Hindu Widows Inheritance Bill and request Government to support it or at least give freedom of vote to official members."

Explaining she said that several meetings had been held and that opportunities had been provided for the local lawyers to give their views on the subject By various mischances and mostly by wrong interpretations given to the old Hindu Law the modern Hindu law has deprived woman of almost every right of inheritance. It was, therefore, necessary to educate public opinion in helping to get the bills passed in the Legislatures and then by restoring to women their former rights of inheritance.

FULL SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL.

The speaker informed the audience that telegrams would be sent to the Viceroy, President and Secretary of the Assembly and Harbilasji conveying the support of the women of Alibag to the above Bill.

The President, introducing Mrs. Gra as one, who was greatly interested in India, requested her to address a few words to the audience. She warmly appreciated the opportunity given her to be present at the meeting and stated that she was connected with several Association in England for the betterment of women. In England she had time and again received requests for speakers on Indian condition particularly Indian speakers, and would therefore be grateful if more Indian women would come forward to speak. She had been greatly impressed by women's Associations in India, specially the All-India Women's Conference. She referred to the great impression made by the women delegates to the R. T. C. specially Mrs. Naidu, who is one of the world's greatest orators and whose eloquence holds an audience spell-bound.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President expressed his thanks to the Association and considered himself greatly honoured and flattered to have been asked to preside at the "echo" meeting. This was the first occasion when a public meeting of men and women had been called, and he hoped it would not be the last, as it was most interesting to hear the various activities of the Conference from the delegates themselves and to realise what women were doing towards educational and social reform.

THE NEED FOR EDUCATION.

He added that education was essential these days as women would be better able to follow and take keener interest in public matters, as reforms which sought to improve women's existing conditions were achieved mostly through legislative measures.

"SPIRITUALITY IS SUPER-SEXUALITY"

Symbolism In Gita

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, February 8.

Taking up the 17th sloka of the 1st Adhyaya Mr. Vaswani explained the significance of the character Shikandi, "the mighty car-warrior". Shikandi was a child of Drupada. According to a traditional account Shikandi was born a girl but was later changed into a boy by a Yaksha, "Yaksha" meant a spirit worthy of honour,—a supernatural being. Here he explained in detail the scientific possibilities both of changing of the sexes and of the existence of the spirit-world. He added that on the real plans we were super-sexual. Spirituality was super-sexuality; and until we became bi-sexual, we were not truly spiritual. About the spirit-world, he told how a Sindhi tirend had sent him a bundle of papers on the "Bhagvad Gita", taken down by him through spirit-communication.

MEANING OF THE SHIKANDI.

Developing the meaning of the word "Shikandi" Mr. Vaswani said that the root word 'Shikand' mean t a tuft of hair ('Choti') and that reminded him of the "Shiko-Upanishad". In ancient India the two marks of a cultured man were Shikha and Sutra or sacred thread (Janya). But in our days both had degenerated into mere convention. It would take very long he said, to explain the beautiful symbolism of the Shoti and the Chord. Another meaning of the word Shikha was an "arrow", and a third was a "ray of light". The Shikha, according to the sages or rishis of old, signified arrows of knowledge or aspiration or "rays of light" which pointed upwards. Shikandi, he said, used arrows very well. It was he who sent an arrow which wounded Bishma, whom none else could touch or harm. Bishma did not retaliate, because to him Shikandi was a woman, as according to the ancient code of chivalry, he would not fight or harm a woman.

PORT OKHA—MARKET QUOTATIONS AND STOCKS.

OKHA, Feb. 6

Sugar Java Rs. 5-8-0 per maund; sugar beet Rs. 5-8-0 per maund, G. P. sheets 24 gauge Rs. 12-4-3 and 26 gauge Rs. 13-3-0 per cwt. Corrugated sheets 24 gauge Rs. 11-8-3 per cwt; M. S. baling hoops Rs. 6-11-3 per cwt; Old news paper Rs. 24-0-0 per bale; White paint 346 Rs. 26, Hubbuck Rs. 41 per cwt; Blundell's double boiled genuine linseed oil Rs. 14-8-0 per batla; Hurricane lamps per case; Common bar soap 17 per case; Soda ash Rs. 7 per bag.

Stocks.—Sugar Java 14819 bags Sugar beet 7159 bags, G. P. Sheets Galvanised circles, M. S. sheets and circles bundles 1341, G. C. sheets 747 bundles, M.S. baling hoops 3629 bundles, Paint kegs and cases 116; Window glass cases 488, linseed oil drums 44, Copper sheets and yellow metal sheets bdls. 161. Wet dates Aradhias and Vadias 4527, Dry dates bags 577, Printing paper bales 280, Tin plates 510 boxes, 343 cases slate pencils, 537 cases school slates, Hurricane lamps 274 cases, petroleum stoves cases 83, 787 crates empty soda water bottles, sewing machines 16 cases, 70 bales black boards and straw boards, cart hardware 84 crates, common bar soap 64 cases, 28 cases pencils and fountain pens, 1855 bags soda ash, 46 drums silicate of soda and flake caustic soda, trimmings and art silk 5 cases, 883 bundles M.S. bars and rods.

PORT OKHA

The Sea-Borne Trade at Port Okha during January 1932 was as under:—

"The total imports of merchandise at Port Okha during January 1932 amounted to tons 2468-11-3-20 value Rs. 5,42,993-10-0 consisting of tons 1376 sugar value Rs. 2,78,040 tons 100 G. C. sheets value Rs. 14,492 and machinery, etc. value Rs. 2,50,461-10-0. The total export during the same period amounted to 2400 tons cement. The number of vessels entered into the Port was seven (7). The total import during corresponding period amounted to tons 3616-12-2-4 value Rs. 8,03,881-15-0 consisting of tons 1207 sugar value Rs. 2,30,679 tons 254 G. C. sheets value Rs. 46,264 tons 51 angles and teas values Rs 420 and machinerry etc., value Rs. 5,26,518-15-0. The total export during the same period amounted to 942 ton, general cargo. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 4 (four).

Police Constable To Hang

BOMBAY HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPEAL

Accused's Allegations In Murder Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court confirmed the capital sentence passed on Bapu Rama Dunde, a police constable, by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Poona on a charge of murder.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused became acquainted with the deceased Gaji and her husband, with whom he used to live and take his meals. On two occasions the deceased accompanied the accused to Poona, where they lived together. On August 23, 1931, in the absence of the husband of the deceased, the accused suggested to her to elope with him. It was alleged that on her refusal the accused stabbed her several times with a razor, as a result of which she died. Being frightened, the accused tried to commit suicide. Subsequently he changed his mind, and complained at the police station that the husband had killed his wife and had also attacked him. The husband of the deceased was arrested, but nothing incriminating was found on his person. Enquiries showed that the accused had himself used the razor. He was arrested and charged with murder.

ALLEGATIONS OF ACCUSED.

The accused admitted at the Sessions Court, that an illicit intimacy existed between him and the deceased, but the husband connived at it due to poverty. The deceased wanted to marry the accused, as she had frequent quarrels with her husband. On the previous night of the incident the accused slept in the verandah. Early in the morning, he was startled with the cries of the deceased, and on rushing in, he saw the husband attacking her with a razor. The accused was also attacked.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Disbelieving the story of the accused, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death on a charge of murder and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge of attempting to suicide.

When the case came up for confirmation and appeal at the High Court, their Lordship confirmed the capital sentence and dismissed the appeal.

SOLICITOR RE-ADMITTED

After 5 Years' Suspension

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court re-admitted on Friday Mr. Moses S. Ezekiel, a solicitor, who was suspended for professional misconduct five years ago.

Before the then Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten, Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Blackwell, Mr. Ezekiel was charged with having willfully failed to procure registration of the mortgage in possession of certain clients, with having deliberately misled his client into the belief that he had a valid and sufficient security for such money, and with having placed another client in jeopardy by allowing him to invest the money on the security of the same property without disclosing the prior unregistered mortgage. Their Lordships had ordered his name to be struck off the roll in March 1927.

Mr. Ezekiel made an application for re-admission in August 1931. It was opposed by the Incorporated Law Society. The Court allowed it to stand till February.

When it came up for hearing on Friday their Lordships being satisfied with his conduct re-admitted him, and directed that the costs of the Society be paid by the applicant.

Health In Bombay Presidency

The Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 6th inst. were as under:—

Cholera—During the week there in all 28 attacks and 14 deaths due to cholera against 16 and 7 in the previous week. In the districts including Town Circles Nasik reported 23 attacks and 10 deaths against 3-0 in the previous week. West Khandesh 3-1 against 4-4; Poona 0/1 against 4/1; Belgaum 1/1 against nil and Dharwar 1/1 against nil.,

Cholera showed signs of slight increase in Nasik district and of decrease in all the other districts, Sind continuing to be free during the week.

Plagues:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 303 attacks and 175 deaths from plague against 322/167 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Belgaum 144 attacks and 86 deaths against 148/77 in the previous week; Dharwar 54-24 against 30-18; Bijapur 24/19 against 45/27; Kanara 19/11 against 21/8; Satara 49/23 against 60/30; Thana 3/2 against 4/2; Kaira 4/0 against 19/5; Surat 1/1 against 1/0 and Ratnagiri 5/3 against 0/1.

Small-pox:—The following is the extent of the prevalence of Smallpox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Kolaba 10 attacks and no death; Thana 6-0, Poona 5/2; Nasik 2/2; Kanara 2/0; Sholapur 3/0; Surat 1/1; Bombay Suburban 1/0; Dharwar 1/0; Karachi 11/3; Hyderabad 54/4; Nawabshah 6-1 Thar and Parkar 35/3; Larkana 5/0; Dadu 1/0 and Bombay City 1/0. Total 144 attacks and 16 deaths against 183/31 in the previous week.

Influenza:—Two deaths from Influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week and Mirpurkhas town had two attacks only.

Malaria:—Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 127 villages and treated 1,096 persons. Of these 1,298 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined was 1,408 and 367 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

Kurla Mill Strike

CO-OP. INSTITUTE'S PEACE MOVE

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute writes:—

At the request of the representatives of Co-operative Societies in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, the Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute appointed a Committee of Messrs. K. J. Dubash, V. P. Varde, S. H. Patil and G. M. S. Rane, to wait on the Mill authorities and the Labour leaders and to do their best to settle the strike, as it was pointed out that on account of the prolonged strike, the Co-operative Societies in the Mills would suffer an enormous loss and the co-operative movement in the eastern suburbs would receive a set-back.

The chief point in dispute was the dismissal of Rambhaji a head Jobber in the Weaving Department. Out of the many suggestions put forth before the agents, a reference to arbitration was suggested, but a higher influential Agency, which was reported to be also working in this direction, was preferred.

The labour leaders were not prepared to call off the strike, unless and until all blacklegs were turned out. The number of blacklegs reported to be 1200, was finally accepted by the labour leaders.

ARBITRATION AGREED TO.

The situation grew worse, and the matters any how had to be settled. Both sides were prepared to go in for arbitration so far as the dismissal of Rambhaji was concerned. Both the blacklegs and the old employees have been allowed to go on work, and it is understood that the question of their permanent employment is now to be settled by gradual adjustments. This was the suggestion made by the representatives of the Board, which was accepted by both the sides.

FOR HOUSE-BREAKING AND CAUSING HURT.

ABDUL GAFFAR SENT TO JAIL.

Abdul Gaffar, who was arrested in the early hours of the morning of January 22, at Colaba for attempted robbery and for causing hurt on the person of Miss Helen Yamalee was charged under Sections 457 and 325, I.P.C., before Mr. H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of house-breaking with intent to commit theft (Section 457) and causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon (Section 325), and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second count.

IN HER BED-ROOM.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns. The complainant returned home at about 1 a.m. from a ball at the Italian Consulate. When she was about to go to bed, she saw a figure in her bed-room. Before she could raise an alarm, the accused who was armed with a penknife, rushed at the complainant and inflicted thirteen wounds on her. The complainant, however, struggled hard with the assailant and tried to raise an alarm when the accused attempted to run away. As he could not find any outlet to go, he scaled the wall of the compound and took to his heels. By the complainant's alarm, however, the accused was chased and arrested near the Taxi Cab Stand near Colaba.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on evidence and sentenced him as above.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay Feb. 13.
Mongolia, Rhodes, Sydney.
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.
Vita Beytaugh, Karachi.
Franconia, Gibbson, New York.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Feb. 14.
Tango Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
British Ambassador, Oxley, Abadan.
Mongolia, Rhodes, London.
Warfield, Steel, Rangoon.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Kohinoor, Peet, Rangoon.
Clan Matheson, Hughes, Marmagoa.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb. 13.
Stemer Eskbridge for Italy.
Steamer Tasmania for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Lyon for New York.
Steamer Viceroy of India for London.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Franconia:—The G T Coy's steamer Franconia, 12161 tons, Captain Gibbsons, arrived in harbour on Saturday, at about 8-30 (p.m.) from New York etc., with 200 American Tourists.

S S Mongolia.—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mongolia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for London.

S S Vasna.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a geneal cargo and 93 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, sailed yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Ambassador:—The A P O C Coy's steamer British Ambassador, sailed yesterday for Abadan, with ballast.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warfield, sailed yesterdaay from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Matheson:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Matheson, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 13.

S S Chitral for London.—1 pkg. cotton carpet, Grindley & Co.; 5 bales animal skin, A L Hassam; 7 bales animal skin, J M Rahimtoola; 17 bales animal skin, Graham Tdg. Co.; 15 bales animal skin, M M & Co.

S S Viceroy of India for London.—266 bags niger seed, T S Thadani & Son.

For Marseilles.—200 bags groundnut seed, T S Thadani & Son.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—325 bags mowra meal, B Ardeshir & Co.; 7680 bags groundnuts, Steel Bros.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester.—17 bales cotton ropes, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Glasgow.—1000 bags massor T S Thadani & Son

S S Benares for Copenhagen.—27 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

For Hamburg.—611 bags groundnut cakes, 675 bags linseed cakes, M Hoosen & Son; 3760 1503 bags groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 2037 bags groundnut cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 2 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 207 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, U P Maskai; 870 bags groundnut cakes; Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Antwerp.—250 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Liverpool.—50 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Manchester.—52 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S Sturmfels for Bremen.—500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—250 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 13.

S S Bhutan, Agents M M & Co., from London.—52 cases medicine; 23 cases cigarettes; 15 castor oil; 22 cases mustard; 50 cases blue; 35 cases oats; 160 cases disinfectant fluid; 25 cases champagne; 45 cases brassware; 115 cases biscuits; 335 cases whisky; 130 wincarnis; 130 cases gin; 75 cases wine; 120 cases lead; 76 cases sausages; 268 cases boot polish; 256 cases stores; 200 cases glue; 30 cases soap; 25 bear; 190 cases cement; 84 cases whiting, 100 cases straw boards; 50 cases nails; 150 farina; 50 cases measuring tapes; 174 bales newspaper; 100 cases lime juice; 60 kgs. aniline dyes; 200 drums tar; 213 cases vinegar; 1820 drums paint;

For Antwerp.—35 bales cottons; 300 bags caraway seed; 100 bags starch; 720 bundle steel bars; 248 bundle steel joists; 913 bundles steel angles; 1190 bundles steel channel.

From Middlesborough.—383 bundles steel sheets; 310 cks. chemicals; 2894 plates spelter.

From Alexandria:—2141 bales cotton.

From Suez.—900 drum asphalt.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Bank Of India, Ltd.

RS. 4 LAKHS MORE PROFITS THAN LAST YEAR

Shareholders' Annual General Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Thursday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said that the reduction in current account balances due to the high rate of interest obtainable for short term money was more than balanced by the increase in fixed and savings bank deposits, similarly the reduction in cash credits and overdrafts was more than outweighed by the increase in treasury bills. The small increase in salaries and expenses was due mainly to the opening of brranches at Poona City and Surat.

ACCOUNTS IN GOOD ORDER.

The audited Statements of advances had as usual, been examined by a Committee of Directors and he was glad to state that the accounts were in good order—provision had been made in cases where the indebtedness exceeded the present depreciated value of the security held.

RS. 4 LAKHS MORE PROFITS.

The profits were good—the figure Rs. 19,77,442 was nearly 4 lakhs better than the profit shown a year ago, but they had to provide for very heavy depreciation in the Bank's holding of Government securities.

NO CASE FOR BONUS.

He was aware that several shareholders had entertained the hope that at that meeting where they were reviewing the accounts after 25 years working, the Board would mark the occasion by recommending a bonus, if not an increased dividend, but the times through which they had been passing, the terrible depreciation in gilt-edged securities and the serious increase in income and super tax had combined to prevent the Board from making any such recommendation.

ONLY USUAL DIVIDEND.

Owing to the enhancement in taxation, the payment of the dividend free of tax really meant a small increase in the distribution, and after writing off Rs. 74 lakhs for depreciation on investments, and after providing for bad debts, they were able to recommend the usual dividend.

The Directors' report and the statement of accounts duly audited for the year ended December 31, 1931, was adopted.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Paliram Mathuradas were re-elected as Directors.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were re-appointed as auditors.

Ratnagiri School Grievance

ARAVALI, Feb. 10.

Sjt. V. S. Dalvi writes—

In Aravali, Taluka Vengorla there is a Marathi Boys School consisting of five classes. Some members on the School Committee, finding the Head Master of the School always irregular in attendance made a note of it in the visitors' Book. In order to avoid getting any more remarks about his irregularity in the Visitors Book, the Headmaster took to the practice of keeping the book under lock and key, contrary to the rules of the school.

The members complained of this to the School Board but the latter has not yet moved in the matter.

CONVICTIONS IN GANJAM.

(From A Correspondent).

BERHAMPORE, Feb. 9.

Yesterday the proprietor of "Bharati Patrika" and an ex-Vice Chairman, and Councillor, Berhampore Municipal Council, were arrested at their respective houses by the Town Police Sub-Inspector.

All of them were taken to the bungalow of the Joint Magistrate, Berhampore, for trial. They were charged under Section 157, I.P.C., for harbouring volunteers and sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in the case of the former and Rs. 100 in the case of the latter, in default 6 weeks each. Both were placed in the "B" Class.

All of them were removed to the local jail immediately.

YOUNG PERSONS' BILL

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Croome Johnson criticising the Young Persons' Bill said that to bring before juvenile courts young women over sixteen who were leading immoral lives, young motor bandits and people guilty of all sorts of offences that could hardly be described as ebullition of young animal spirits, raised the possibility, in courts of London, of their contact with very young people whom they desired to protect in this latchkey age.

MOVE TO REDUCE MATRICULATION EXAM. FEES

Sind Teachers' Lead

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The Executive Committee of the Secondary Teachers' Association of Karachi passed the following resolution at their meeting held lately:—

"In view of the fact that there has been 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all the public services either Government or Semi-Government and that there has been wide spread unemployment even among parents or guardians of students receiving secondary education in Government and private high schools, it is desirable that the fee of the Matriculation Examination be reduced and the Syndicate of the Bombay University be requested to give a serious consideration to these facts and decide to reduce it at least by Rs. 3, i.e. charge of Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 15".

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932

ORDINANCE RAJ.

OVER HUNDRED INJURED

Indiscriminate Lathi Charge At Sukkur

STORY OF THE ARREST OF LADY "DICTATOR"

(From A Correspondent).

SUKKUR, Feb. 3.

In pursuance of instructions of the Sind "Dictator" to celebrate the 7th inst. as the "Sindhi Istries Kurbani Day," a public meeting was held at 3 p.m. last night at the Azad Maidan. Several people had collected and the balconies of the neighbouring houses were full of ladies. The Lady "Dictator" arrived at 7-45 p.m. and the proceedings commenced with a song. The "Dictator" spoke for 15 minutes when the police arrived and placed her under arrest. She requested the officer on duty and the police constables to bring a police lorry for her conveyance. The police instead brought a dogcart wherein she refused to sit. However, when she was assured that only her volunteer would sit with her, she took seat in the dogcart.

INDISCRIMINATE LATHI CHARGE.

People were asked to disperse, but they refused to go and offered themselves for arrest in a body. Thereupon a light lathicharge was started, but the people insisted on following the dogcart. They bore the lathis and continued to follow the dogcart. Thereupon the police engaged in indiscriminate charging. They entered several shops and assaulted the shop-keepers. Persons wearing Gandhi Caps were made the special victims of the lathi charge.

Several people were noticed bleeding from the heads. At some places blood spots were visible.

Despite the police onslaught people continued to follow the dogcart until it reached the Police Chowki, a distance of about a mile from the Azad Maidan. Near the Police Chowki the people were several times severely charged with lathis. Here also, the Gandhi-Cap-wearers were victimised.

132 INJURED.

132 men were injured of whom 52 were seriously hit. The police complains that they were severely attacked with stones by the people. One C.I.D. Sub-Inspector was seen bleeding from the head.

The succeeding "Dictator" visited the Police Station later and expressed great grief for stone-throwing by the people, whoever they might have been.

The arrested lady was not given a bedding sent for her to the police station. She was also refused the supply of meals and milk sent by her husband.

Great excitement prevails in the city. A complete hartal is observed.

Two more arrests were effected.

SEC. 144 AT SUKKUR

Sixth "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, February 11.

The sixth "Dictator" of Sukkur and Rohri was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance today.

Another worker who had been served with notice under the above ordinance on 7th instant was re-arrested at Rohri.

Section 144 has been extended for a period of 2 months since yesterday.

SHOLAPUR'S 21ST "DICTATOR JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 12.

Sholapur's 21st "Dictator" who was arrested on Wednesday night in the Tilak Chauk was tried by the City Magistrate, yesterday and was convicted under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment more.

TWO MORE CONVICTIONS.

The volunteer who was arrested on Wednesday while pasting a Congress Bulletin on the Telegraph lamp-post in Bhulsar Galli, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to undergo 30 days' imprisonment more.

Another volunteers who was arrested for distributing handwritten Hand-bills was also convicted yesterday by the City Magistrate and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo 25 day's rigorous imprisonment more.

PHERI ARRESTS.

Two volunteers were arrested yesterday in the Sakhar Peth for leading a Madhana Pheri.

JALGAON WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

For Leading Prabhat Pheries?

JALGAON, Feb. 12.

(By Mail).

For the first time since the second Civil Disobedience movement started, women volunteers have been arrested and are being prosecuted in this district.

Two young women volunteers and three boys from Khirode were arrested at Faijpur and they are being prosecuted by the police before M. S. A. Ghatge, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Jalgaon, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The five accused are alleged to have taken out a 'Prabhat Pheri' at Faijpur.

There is another case going on before Mr. Ghatge against two men under the same charge. Further hearing in both the cases will take place on 18th inst.—A.P.

AKOLA LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Picketing Arrests & Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, February 14.

In the small hours of this morning the third lady "dictator" of Akola District and two other lady workers were arrested. When foreign cloth picketing was started here, another lady worker with four volunteers was arrested. She was released after sunset.

Yesterday's convictions were eight and arrests three in the District.

Arrests And Convictions At Akola

(From a Correspondent).

AKOLA, Feb. 13.

A pleader of Akot was arrested last night. This morning a lady worker was arrested at her residence and was taken to jail.

Yesterday a Congress worker of Shirpur was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and another of Basim to nine months' rigorous.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Students Remanded

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Six Congress volunteers, including a students' leader, who was arrested yesterday while distributing unauthorised leaflets, in the Saraswati immersion procession by students, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, is the son of Kamini Kumar Dutta, Advocate Comilla, who is under detension under Ordinances.

Two third-year students of Bethune College, who were arrested in connection with the Convocation outrage, were remanded to custody till February 15.

The wife of a detenu was taken into custody by the Special Branch police following a search of her house in connection with the Convocation outrage. A woman, who, it is understood, used to take lessons from Bina Das, the alleged assailant of the Governor, was examined and subsequently discharged.—A. P.

WEANING TODDY TOPERS FROM DRINK

Milk And Curd Offered As Substitutes

POLICE SEIZE POTS AND ARREST VOLUNTEERS

BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

Picketing of toddy shops was resumed to-day, volunteers offering pots of sugared milk and curds to customers as an alternative to toddy. The police seized the pots and took eleven volunteers into custody.—A. P.

LEAFLET DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED

Volunteers' Home Sealed

BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

A Congressmen attired in foreign cloth, was arrested last evening by the station police. He is believed to have been directing Congress propaganda in the city.

Propaganda leaflets in vernaculars were circulated throughout the city. The police arrested the distributors of the leaflets.

POLICE RAIDS.

The police raided the premises of an Indian press at which the weekly nationalist organ the "Democrat" is printed, but nothing incriminating was found. The police also searched the local Congress Committee's office and also the volunteers' home. The latter was sealed.—A. P.

SURAT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Dr. Khandubhai Heavily Sentenced

SURAT, Feb. 12.

(By Mail).—Two ladies who were arrested on Friday for not reporting themselves to the police as required by the conditions of parole, were, to-day, tried, convicted and sentenced under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, to suffer one year's simple imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, undergo six months' further imprisonment each. Both the ladies declined to participate in the proceedings.

VANAR-SENA LEADER JAILED.

One man alleged to be the leader of the "Vanar Sena" of Ahmedabad, who was arrested at Surat, was also tried under the same section and senteneced to 2 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, 6 months' further imprisonment. The accused had been released yesterday and was ordered not to leave Surat City limits without previous permission of the authorities. He was re-arrested for breach of this condition, and charged before the Magistrate who sentenced him as above.

The brother of a prominent local Congress worker now undergoing detention, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, has also been arrested under the Ordinance.

Dr. Khandubhai, a prominent Congress worker of Navsari has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Jalalpore Magistrate for committing a breach of conditions of parole.—A. P.

DHANDHUKA ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDUHUKA, Feb. 12.

The local jail is full of arrested persons from Dholera, Burwala and Ranpur.

Four volunteers were arrested by the police from Dhandhuka for distributing unauthorized bulletins.

Out of six volunteers arrested at Dholera, four were taken to some unknown places by the police and released.

A member of Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal who was coming from Ahmedabad to Botad was arrested at Dholka station, and handed over to the Fozidar of Dholka who brought him to Ahmedabad. Subsequently he was released at night by Ahmedabad police.

ORDINANCE REGIME CONDEMNED

"Harsh And Cruel In Operation"

MADRAS LIBERALS' PROTEST

MADRAS, February 13.

The Madras Liberal League at a meeting to-night Mr. G. A. Natesan presiding passed resolutions expressing abhorrence and emphatic condemnation of the attempt on the life of the Bengal Governor at the Calcutta Convocation and congratulating His Excellency on the providential escape.

The League gave support to the resolutions passed by the National Liberal Federation Council at Allahabad, and drew the attention of the authorities to the great bitterness and resentment caused all over the country by the policy of repression inaugurated by the promulgation of Ordinances, which in its opinion, were too wide and drastic in nature and scope, and harsh and cruel in operation.

The League recorded its strong conviction that the measures now adopted to meet the situation were calculated to defeat the objects Government had in view; and the only proper course for Government was to withdraw the Ordinances and replace them by regular legislation enacting minimum provision required to meet the situation.

It deplored the uncompromising tone of the Viceroy's address at the opening of the Assembly, and opined that the immediate replacement of the present policy of repression by a policy of conciliation and early introduction of the new Constitution with responsibility in the centre would alone make for a lasting peace in the country.—A.P.

SAVITRI DEVI COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

11 Villagers Jailed

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Mrs. Jaffar Ali alias Savitri Devi who was arrested in connection with the Hewett Road incident was committed to sessions, today, under Section 20 Arms Act.

The trial of 39 accused who had been arrested in connection with the Lohari shooting incident commenced, to-day.

Eleven villagers were sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment in connection with no-rent agitation.

The houses of three persons were searched, but nothing is reported to have been found.—A. P.

"DOING" INDIA BY FOOT

Bengali Tourist In Khandesh

JALGAON, Feb. 12.

(By Mail.)

Lalit Mohan Ganguly, a young Bengalee who is at present on a walking tour of the whole of India arrived at Dhulia a week back. He has so far travelled 8725 miles on foot covering most of the north Indian Provinces such as Bengal, United Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier, Rajaputana, Sindh Karachi etc.

He started on his walking tour of India in October 1927 from Calcutta and he expects to return to Calcutta after visiting southern parts of the country after two years. It is stated that he has undertaken the tour with the idea of collecting epic and historical information from important towns an places in India.

The tourist walks about twenty to thirty miles per day and take two days rest during the weew.—A. P.

F. A. CUP RESULTS

League And Rugby Matches

SEPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the fifth round of the Football Association Cup to-day:—

Bury 3, Stoke 0; Newcastle 3, Leicester1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Chelsea 1; Watford 1, Bradford 0; Portsmouth 0, Arsenal 2; Hudersfield 4, Preston 0; Manchester City 3, Derby 0; Liverpool 1, Grimsby 0.

LEAGUE

The following are results of the matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn 5, Sunderland 2; Blackpool 2, Everton nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bristol City 1, Swansea 1; Notts County 2, Nottingham Forest 6; Oldham 2, Leeds 1; Plymouth 3, Barnsley nil; Port Vale 2, Millwall 2; Tottenham 3, Chesterfield 3; Wolverhampton 5, Southampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Brentford 2, Cardiff 3; Brighton 1, Queens' Park Rangers nil; Coventry 6, Gillingham 4; Exeter 1, Luton 1; Fulham 3, Reading 3; Mansfield 2, Bournemouth 1; Norwich 6, Bristol Rover nil; Southend 1, Clapton Orient 3; Swindon 3, Torquay nil; Thames nil, Northampton 2.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Chester 2, New Brighton nil; Darlington 3, Halifax nil; Doncaster 2, Rochdale nil; Hartlepools 1, Gateshead 2; Hull 4, Stockport 4; Lincoln 3, Barrow 1; Rotherham 2, Accrington 3; Swindson 3, Torquay nil; Thames 3, Wrexham 1; York 2, Carlisle 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Airdrieonians 2, Queens Park nil; Dundee 2, Falkirk nil; Morton 4, Ayr 2; Partick 1, Aberdeen nil; St. Mirren 6, Leith 3.

GOAL SCORERS.

The following scored in respective matches in the Scottish League (First Division) to-day:—

Airdrieonians, — Armstrong (twice); Dundee: Balfour, Smith; Morton; Anderson, Black, Lyle, McCartney; Ayr.—Brae, Taylor; Partick: Morison; St. Mirren: Knox, Workman (twice) Miller, Mcrae (twice); Keith: Nicol (twice) Coutts.

Rugby Union

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Royal Navy 22, Royal Air Force 5, (at Twickenham); Bristol 3, Swansea 8; Gloucester 3, Cardiff nil; London Welsh 7, Bath 21; Newport 21, Leicester nil; Northampton 20, United Services nil; Neath 8, Llanelly 3; Edinburgh University 9, Watsonians 17; Glasgow Academicals9, Heritonians nil.

Rugby Northern Union

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules today:—

Barrow 18, Wigan 5; Batley 18, St. Helens Recreation 5; Bramley 2, Leeds 18; Broughton 24, Dewsbury 10; Halifax 4, Oldham 5; Hull 26, Bradord 7; Hunslet 26, York 10; Rochdale nil, Swinton 18; Salford 40, Keighley nil; St. Helens 5, Hull Kingston Rovers 8; Wakefield 35, Castleford 10; Warrington 26, Leigh 7; Widnes 6, Featherstone 12; Wigan Highfield 17, Huddersfield 31.

I. S. RUGGER CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Twickenham, to-day, in the first match in the inter-services Rugger Championship, Navy beat Air Force by 22 points to five.—Reuter's Special.

I. A. T. SOCCER.

At Crystal Palace, the first match in the International Army Triangular Soccer Tournament between England, Belgium and France, resulted in the Belgian Army beating the British army by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

Indian Cricket Team For England

FULL FOUR MONTHS' PROGRAMME

TEST MATCH WITH ENGLAND AT LORD'S ON JUNE 25

LONDON (By Mail).

The following is the tour programme arranged for the All-India Cricket Team which sails for England under the Captaincy of the Maharaja of Patiala on board the P. & O. "Strathnaver" on April 2:—

April 29:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Mr. T. G. Scott's XI at Pelsham Rye (Practice match 2 days).

May 2:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Army at Aldershot (2 days).

May 4:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Sussex at Hove.

May 9:—A. I. C. T. Vs. H. M. Martineau's XI at Holyport, Maidenhead (Practice match 2 days).

May 11:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Berkhamstead at Berkmasted (Practice match).

May 12:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Blackheath at Blackheath (Practice match).

May 14:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Glamorgan at Cardiff.

May 18:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Oxford University at the Parks.

MATCH WITH M. C. C. AT LORD'S

May 21:—A. I. C. T. Vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

May 25:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Hampshire at Southampton.

May 28:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Essex at Leyton.

June 2:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Norfolk at Norwich (Two days.)

June 4:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Northamptonshire at Kettering

June 8:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.

June 11:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Lancashire at Liverpool.

June 15:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Minor Counties.

June 18:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

June 25:—A. I. C. T. Vs. England (Test Match) at Lord's.

June 29:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Oxfordshire at Oxford (Two days).

July 2:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

July 6:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Staffordshire at Stafford (Two days).

July 9:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Lancashire at Old Trafford.

July 13:—A. I. C. T.: Vs. Durham at Durham (Two days.)

July 16:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Yorkshire at Horrogate.

MATCH WITH MIDDLESEX.

July 20:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Middlesex at Lord's (Two days).

July 23:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Scotland at Edinburgh (Two days).

July 27:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Northumberland at Newcastle (Two days).

July 30:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Glamorgan at Swansea.

August 3:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Warwickshire at Birmingnam.

August 6:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol.

August 10:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Somerset at Weston-super-Mare.

MATCH WITH SURREY.

August 13:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Surrey at the Oval.

August 17:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Derbyshire at Ilkeston.

August 20:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Leicestershire at Leicester.

August 24:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Kent at Canterbury.

August 27:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Sir Julien Chan's XI at Nottingham (2 days).

August 30:—A. I. C. T. Vs. Wales at Colwyn Bay.—Reuter.

ONE MAN VERSUS 25

Alekhine In London

Dr. Alekhine, the world's champion chess player, is visiting London this week.

He will give his first simultaneous display against 25 players on Friday afternoon at the Empire Social Club, Whiteley's Stores, Bayswater.

The "Sunday Referee" has promoted an International Chess Masters' tournament, in which Dr. Alekhine will take part.

Invitations have also been accepted by Dr. Tartakover, Geza Maroczy, E. Colle, the Belgian champion, J. Kashdan, the brilliant young American, Salo Flohr, victor of the last Hastings tournament, Sultan Khan (ex-champion), Sir George Thomas, Miss Vera Menchik (world's woman champion), and W. Winter.

The tournament will begin on Feb. 1 at the Central Hall, Westminster. There will also be a major and a women's tournament.

RAIN PREVENTS FIFTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Melbourne.—There was no play to-day in Fifth Test Match between South Africa and Australia owing to rain.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

Delhi Parents And Employers Warned

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi notifies that compulsory primary education Act has been enforced in Qut Serai, Khirki, Hauz Rani and Sheikh Serai villages in Delhi province. Public are informed that it is an offence under the said Act for parents and employers of boys between six and eleven years of age to negiect to send them to recognised school for primary education.

INTER-VARSITY HOCKEY

Oxford Draws With Cambridge

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

On a ground which had to be swept of six inches of snow, the 38th Inter-Varsity Hockey Match resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal. Oswald and cold Lawrentian and Wadham,) the Oxford Centre-forward scored, and Lane of Fitzwilliam House scored for Cambridge. The score at half-time was 0/0. The record now stands: Cambridge 18 wins and Oxford 15 wins, with five drawn.

LACOSTE NOT TO PLAY FOR DAVIS CUP

"Home And Business Must Come Before Pleasure"

A six-months-old baby, Bernard Lacoste, may this year play an important part in the world's greatest tennis contest, the Davis Cup.

He is the son of France's greatest player, Rene Lacoste, who today declared: "It is very unlikely that I shall play in the Davis Cup this year."

His reason is: "Home and business must come before pleasure." Home means his wife—the beautiful young woman golfer, who, as Mlle. Thion de la Chaume, won the British Women's Open title in 1927 and is the only foreign player ever to have taken the women's title out of England—and his baby Bernard.

Business means his important appointment with a firm of motor car and aeroplane engine manufacturers.

"Nevertheless," added Lacoste, "France should have a good chance in the challenge round, which I do not visualise as a contest between France and America, but as one between France and Great Britain.

"In my opinion, Cochet and Borotra should play in the singles, but if Borotra maintains his decision to stand back, then Boussus should be chosen."

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